









# RAILROAD RATES

As They Affect the Orange and Tropical Trade.

THE RECENT INTERSTATE DECISION.

Mr. Plant on a Tour of Inspection—The Cow Question—The Cattle Exports of Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 7.—[Special.]—The recent decision of the interstate commerce commission that the action of the transportation companies, operating between New York and Florida, in making an advance of 10 cents per box on all oranges shipped after the 23d of November, 1890, was unreasonable and unjustifiable to the extent of 5 cents per box, the restitution of which to the parties interested has been ordered by the commission, has been greeted with a great deal of interest by the parties concerned on either side. The transportation companies say that they are at a loss to know why the advance of 10 cents per box was either unreasonable or unjustifiable, especially as before the advance was made there was no money for them in handling the fruit. The shippers, on the other hand, do not need to be persuaded that the commission is right in its decision; in fact, they would like to have the entire 10 cents back; but the question that is now agitating their minds is how they are to get that money back. The whole amount involved is not a very large sum, probably not over ninety thousand dollars, divided among the different companies, but it is quite too much to expect that the transportation companies will take the initiative in steps, and voluntarily readjust their orange accounts of last year that they may forward to the shippers their rebate. They are reticent as to what they will do, but it is altogether likely that they will pursue a policy of masterly inaction and that each shipper, if he wishes to recover his 5 cents per box, will be obliged to carry his case into the courts. Then the companies may claim that the decision of the commission is unconstitutional, and a long and expensive lawsuit be the result. Whether the shippers, in this case, would be willing to take this trouble and expense remains to be seen. The companies have also been directed to remit heretofore 5 cents per box on oranges shipped through to eastern points. No action has been taken, pro or con, by the companies, they reserving their statement until they receive the full text of the decision and have consulted with their attorneys.

## Quarantine Restrictions.

Florida's absolute immunity during the past year or so from any contagious or infectious diseases has not had the effect of relaxing the vigilance of its health officers. Pensacola, during the past summer, made application for permission to build docks at which vessels may lie while being fumigated and disinfected; and the state board of health last week held a meeting, at which it was decided to erect a hospital on Mullet Key, which now possesses one of the newest and best equipped quarantine stations in the country, as well as quarters for a resident physician and for the attendants of the station, and a crib for the reception of ballast for vessels detained at the station; all of which buildings are to be completed by the time of the opening of the next quarantine season.

The station at Mullet Key will be closed on November 15th, after which time the rigid summer restrictions cease, but a close watch will be kept all along the gulf coast as far south as Santa Rosa, and everything at the station will be kept in readiness to reopen at a few days' notice for the reception of infected vessels, should any be discovered in any of the numerous ports on the gulf coast. The state board of health has great cause to congratulate itself upon the economical management of the station during the past year, the entire expense to the state being but \$100 over and beyond its receipts.

## Mr. Plant on a Tour of Inspection.

Mr. H. B. Plant, president of the Plant system, arrived in Jacksonville on Monday of this week, accompanied by Mrs. Plant, and by five or six prominent men connected with Florida, Georgia and Alabama railroads. The party were traveling in Mr. Plant's private car, Sanford, Winter park, Tampa and Port Tampa being their objective points, at all of which places the Plant system has large interests. Mr. Plant stated that the particular object of their present visit was to "see what was necessary to be done to encourage business and to help out the orange and vegetable growers and phosphate producers." If he helps out the former two classes to the extent of lowering transportation rates, they will certainly owe him a debt of gratitude, as at present the rates from some points are absolutely prohibitory, causing a largely decreased acreage of vegetables in those sections this year, the average grower not being sufficiently philanthropic to plant vegetables for the general good of the world, rather than for his individual profit.

## The Cow Question.

It is on record that Rome was saved by its geese; but it seems likely to go down on Florida's records that several of its towns will (or at least their present governments) be lost through its cows. Orlando was racked by feuds on this account, and now Ocala and Gainesville bid fair to maintain or overthrow their present city governments on the same burning issue—shall the cows be permitted to wander at their own sweet will through the city streets, lurching off the municipal grass with occasional surreptitious feasts of the daintier fare to be found in the gardens of the citizens, or shall the owners keep them at home under penalty of being impounded? This is the question that is occupying far more attention among voters on the border line between country and city than does the presidential possibilities, or the world's fair movement. The countryman wants free grazing for his cattle, and when the impounding of stray cattle has been enforced, sundry boys of ungodly mind are more than suspected of driving the said cattle within city limits to the benefit of their own pockets and the great ire of the cattle owner. Opposed to the countryman's desire stands the citizen who takes pride in the beauty of his private grounds and very naturally objects to having them destroyed by vagrant cows. The issue has become a very real one, and the voters demand the settlement of would-be candidates on the subject before they will cast a vote.

## The Governor and the Matrons.

The Calities and the anti-Calities are still awaiting the decision of the supreme court of Florida, to which, as a last resort, Governor Fleming appealed for a writ of mandamus compelling Secretary of State Crawford to affix his signature and the great seal of the state to the commission as United States senator given by the governor to Hon. R. H. M. Davidson. After hearing argument on both sides the court adjourned, to meet today, November 7th, when, unless there is further delay, a decision will be rendered.

## Cattle Exports.

Very few people are aware of the magnitude of Florida's business in cattle raising. Large numbers are annually exported to Cuba, and Key West consumes a large quantity, while the towns in the interior are supplied, in a great measure, by home-raised beef. DeSoto

and some of the other more southern counties have great stretches of fine pasture lands, where thousands of beefsteers are unrestricted as they do in the cattle ranges of Texas. The flesh of these cattle, while not as highly flavored as western beef, is yet juicy and tender, and finds a ready sale even where placed in competition with Chicago dressed meat. The past year has been an exceptionally fine one for the business. Constant rains have made excellent pastures, and the natural increase of the cattle has been about one-third greater than during most years.

# THE CONFEDERATE FABRIS.

Some Facts Concerning the Ancestry of General Joseph E. Johnston.

The theory of hereditary genius, especially in military and state matters, has long been held by earnest students of history. Spencer's position that man comes into this world a bundle of inherited capacities and inclinations, changed and developed by circumstances, has proven itself true to close observers. Taine, in his recent work on French history, has taken this idea in all its meaning in his accounting for that anomaly of modern history—Napoleon Bonaparte—tracing his ancestry back through a long line of fierce feuds and bloody scenes in his native island to the fountain head of his family, Italy, and there finding in the Italian character of the middle ages the true explanation of his nature, which had for centuries been carried latent in the blood until circumstances suddenly developed it in all its intensity.

One of the most striking instances of inherited genius that we have had in America was that of General Joseph E. Johnston. A gentleman who has made a study of the Johnston family tells us that his life and character reflected an unusual degree of his historical antecedents. His lineage can be traced directly for more than 800 years back to a Norman knight in the train of William the Conqueror, called by the Norman Chronicle Seigneur de Jeanville. After settling in England this name was changed to its Saxon equivalent, Johnstone.

Under this name in the thirteenth century the family settled in Annandale, holding that barony under the early Brucers, with whom they had intermarried. Later they built some twelve miles to the northward Lockwood castle, of walls of massive thickness, and surrounded by almost impassable woods and morasses, and with this stronghold for a home they played a prominent part in all the wars and discords of those turbulent times.

In the service of the Scottish crown, often as wardens of the West and Middle Marches, and at times acting independently of any weak direction from Edinburgh, the lairds of Lockwood, the hereditary head of the family, checked or turned back the invading armies of the English kings, visited Cumberland with fire and sword, or performed the more difficult task of maintaining a semblance of order among the turbulent clans of the border.

In the meantime the family contributed their share to the history of those bloody feuds which have made the Scottish border famous in the annals of guerrilla warfare. Raised in the midst of such strife, the young chieftains of the family were bred to the wisdom of arms almost from the cradle. In one of these feuds the castle of Lockwood was fired by Robert Maxwell, one of the Johnstones' hereditary enemies. The brother of this Robert, Lord John Maxwell, not long afterwards attempted to surprise Sir James Johnstone, the laird at the time, after having succeeded in getting the court to outlaw him, and in getting himself appointed to effect his arrest. Assembling about two thousand men, he advanced on Lockwood castle. Sir James, having hastily gathered about half that number of his own clansmen, fell on his opponent by surprise and completely routed him, Lord Maxwell falling in the rout, and having driven the fugitives into a church, captured the whole body. The king, having thus failed to arrest the outlaw, gained such a valiant but rebellious servant to his side by appointing him warden of the West Marches. Some twenty years ago when General Johnston was in Scotland he visited the scene of these warlike exploits of his turbulent ancestors.

It was from such a stock that the great leader of the civil war claimed his descent. His father, Peter Johnston, emigrated from Annandale in 1727. Through all the trouble of the revolution he maintained his allegiance to the crown, but his son, also named Peter, sought in the continental army under Light Horse Harry Lee. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort Watson, and was publicly thanked in the presence of the army for his bravery.

When the civil war came, General Johnston, who had already followed the natural bent of his family for arms by selecting the army as his profession, promptly offered his services to his state, and led on by a genius both inherited and individual, achieved that high place in the ranks of strategists which he holds. In the opinion both of his opponents and of some of the greatest military students of Europe, he is ranked among the first leaders and strategists of his time, and greatest in his military exploits. He was the mountain campaign through Georgia, which gained him the name of the Fabius of the confederacy.

## Atlanta to the Front Again.

By far the most charming feature of the Piedmont exposition during the past week has been the chrysanthemum show. It was one of the grandest displays of the "autumn queen" ever brought together in the south. A number of ladies and gentlemen who have seen the great flower shows in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, agree that the Atlanta display excelled them all.

One of the principal exhibitors was Mr. Burpitt, for the Westview Floral Company. The exhibit of 100 cut chrysanthemum blooms was truly grand. Mr. Burpitt taking both the first and second premiums.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Westview Floral Company's exhibit may be had when we mention the size of some of Mr. Burpitt's flowers: Single bloom of International, thirty and three-eighths inches in circumference; Lilian R. Bird and Robert Bottomly, each thirty inches; Moonlight, Barmaid, Mrs. M. J. Thomas, Etolie de Lyon, twenty-seven inches; Grandiflorum, eighteen inches.

An especially fine new chrysanthemum, raised by Mr. Burpitt and named by him in honor of Mrs. C. Collier, was greatly admired. The same firm took first honors with ten best white in the class for plants; also for specimen plants; also first with ten pink, best specimen yellow. The medal for best twelve plants, first premium for twelve ferns, first for twelve maidenhair ferns, gifts for specimen maidenhair ferns.

The plants shown by this firm showed fine culture. They were large, fine shape, and when not in bloom they were of a beautiful green foliage from roots upward. Some of the plants measured four to five feet in height, and were literally covered with flowers.

There will be another display in the capitol on Wednesday next, and from the present outlook promises to be an overwhelming success. All lovers of plants and flowers should go to see it, for it will be the show of the year. We want Atlanta to be known as the most cultured city in the south, and one of the marks of high culture is the love of flowers.

## Quite Emphatic.

It is not a mere claim but a positive fact. I carry in stock the best assortment of shoes that can be found in any shoe house in Georgia. R. C. Black, 33 Whitehall street.

## Scientific Optical Work.

Kellam & Moore excel all others in our vicinity in every class of skilled optical manufacture. They are doing more to provide our citizens with fine spectacles and eyeglasses than any other firm in the southern states. 54 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

# A CARD FROM DR. LEE

Who Sets Himself Right in the Manchester Matter.

HOW THE PREACHERS CAME TO GO THERE

What Is Due to the Educational Feature of the Town—Time to Think of Something Besides Money.

The card of Dr. J. W. Lee, which appears below, will serve not only to set him right before the public, but will apply also to other ministers who have been fortunate enough to secure homes in the charming suburb he mentions.

The management of this new town company has been fortunate enough to attract a great many good people to the place, and among them are twelve or fifteen ministers of the gospel.

The war this came about was the most natural thing in the world.

The first company that owned the land intended to build a manufacturing town upon it, but it came to pass that they sold out to Mr. E. M. Black, who had different ideas.

"This," said he, "is the place for a residence community. We will work to secure those things that make a place of residence attractive."

With this as his cue he opened up his plan to Professor C. M. Neel, and induced him to locate the Georgia Military Institute there.

Next, Professor Oox, of the Southern Female college, was attracted to the place. That gave the new town two of the best schools in the state, one for boys and one for girls.

Then came the question, "What shall we do next?" This was being discussed in a group where Governor Northen, Mr. Neel and Mr. Black were present, and Mr. Neel put the question to Governor Northen.

"Well," said the governor, "you have got the best of the matter. Now you must get the strongest moral influences you can. Get as many churches and preachers as you can."

The idea was seen to be a happy one, and was at once adopted. The management set apart lots for churches and parsonages, and sought to induce ministers to locate there. It was arranged so that the preachers could secure homes on very easy terms, and they played a prominent part in the new town.

Now for Dr. Lee's card. Everybody knows that he has been identified with the Chautauque movement as with every movement which he considered a help to popular education.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Will you please say for me that I am not a director in the Manchester movement. Letters and inquiries come to me which lead me to suppose that the impression is abroad that I am financially interested in the land around the city of Manchester, and that I have purchased homes there, not with a view to speculation, but solely because of the prospect of the superior school advantages which are soon to be there.

One of the reporters asked me my opinion concerning this suburb as a place for a home. I told him that I thought it would be the most desirable place to live in Georgia. It is in the western part of the city, far enough from the center to secure the privileges of the country, and yet near enough to transportation to the heart of the city for 5 cents.

The Georgia Military Institute is to be there, with Professor Charles M. Neel at its head, an educator acknowledged to stand among the first in the south.

In addition to this, the Southern Female college, one of the leading Baptist female colleges in the southern country, is to be located there.

Any school on the western side of Atlanta, with two such institutions of learning located in its midst, within a five-cent ride of the union depot, is destined to attract a class of citizens, and a number of them, unequalled by any other suburb of this city. I must say I feel with double eagerness that this suburb is destined to be a place for residences, and churches, and libraries and schools. It is to be placed where people can have the best of both worlds, and the literary and social advantages for themselves and their children.

People are coming to Atlanta from all over the south for these advantages. Such people will be attracted in large numbers to Manchester.

The men who own the land there are gentlemen of character. They are selling the lots at an exceedingly low rate. It is not a wild land speculation. One of the prime movers in the enterprise told me the other day that the financial element in the city would do much to help him.

At all. That he was willing to sacrifice the whole commercial side of it for the sake of the school feature. I know he spoke what was in his heart.

It is difficult for the public to believe that people can have any other motive in projecting a town than to get money out of it. There may be men connected with this that are in it simply for the money. I know that I feel with double eagerness connected with it are not.

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# THE RYAN COMPANY

Is prepared to cut a scollop in the Dry Goods business Monday morning. The little ten-cent museum Dry Goods establishments that surround our main circus, are blating forth for their antiquated freaks and chestnut style of doing business--of cutting a price or two on some well-known article to deceive the unwary. Don't waste your time on such deception. Come to headquarters where everything is new and fresh and everything at cut prices. No extortion here. No begging you to buy through pity, but everything on its individual merit. The lowest price in the world. We offer a reward for any house to touch us.

7:30 O'CLOCK.

250 Calico Dresses of 10 yards each for 25c each.

490 pieces 36-inch Wool Suitings, 17c only.

162 pieces 36-inch English Homespun Suitings, "wool," 24c.

200 pieces double-width Henriettas, wool, 25c yard.

97 pieces 42-inch Bedford Cords, 67c, worth \$1.15.

47 pieces 44-inch Camel's-hair Suitings, 93c, regular \$1.50 goods.

18 pieces 54-inch Broadcloths, \$1.25 yard.

8:30 O'CLOCK.

150 Alpaca Dresses, various colors, 10 yards each, for 50c.

800 Children's Cape Overcoats, \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Children's heavy School Suits, \$1.25 suit.

Children's fine all-wool Cheviot Suits, \$3.

800 Boys' long Pants, \$1.25 to \$3.

1,000 Children's heavy-weight Pants, 50c; worth \$1.50.

67 pieces Axminster Ingrain Carpet, 71c yard.

9:30 O'CLOCK.

100 dozen Gents' Unlaundered Linen Bosom Shirts, 15c each.

94 pieces English Tapestry Carpet, 82c yard.

141 pieces Body Brussels Carpet, imported, 94c yard.

800 dozen Gents' fine Scarfs and Ties, only 25c each.

1,000 dozen Suspenders, at 15, 30 and 40c; great bargain.

94 pieces Scotch Turkey-red Damask, 50c yard.

100 dozen Linen Towels, big drive, at 10c each.

200 dozen Linen Towels, "a daisy," at 15c each.

191 dozen extra-size Linen Towels, at 20c each.

GENTLEMEN—We are ready for you in the Clothing line; 100 cases of new Winter Suits and Overcoats just opened the past three days, and we begin a Bargain Sale that will be an eye-opener.

TABLE NO. 1.—Men's fine all-wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespun, etc., \$7.

TABLE NO. 2.—Men's fine imported all-wool Cheviots, Serges, Tweeds, Homespun, etc., \$9.

TABLE NO. 3.—Men's fine imported Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespun, etc., of such well-known makes as Stein, Bloch and Addler & Co., of Rochester, \$12.

10 O'CLOCK.

50 dozen Ladies' 4, 5 and 12-button white Kid Gloves, shapely, soiled, 15c each.

84 pieces double-width 46 inch Dress Goods, 24c yard.

1,200 Men's all-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 45c.

600 Men's camel's hair Shirts and Drawers, 45c.

800 Ladies' finest camel's hair Novelty Dress Patterns, worth from \$15 to \$40; your choice only \$7.50.

49 pieces black Silk Warp Henriettas, 99c.

44 pieces striped Henriettas, 36 inches wide, 25c.

100 pieces double-width Wool Tricots, 24c.

92 pieces double-width Ladies' Cloth, 24c.

4,000 pairs Ladies' kid button Shoes, dongola and curacao, of the following well-known makes: Krippendorff & D. Cousins, Gardiner & Estes, Ziegler & Stribley's; your choice for this sale \$2 per pair; every shoe dealer asks \$4 for these goods. You will now hear a howl from shoe dealers.

8 O'CLOCK.

800 pairs Ladies' kid button Shoes on bargain table, \$1 per pair.

800 pair Lace Curtains, \$1.50 per pair; Carpet Department.

4,000 pair spring-roller Window Shades, 50c.

1,000 Cornice Poles, all fixtures, 25c.

Big drive on Bargain Table—Men's Hats, \$1.

8,000 Neglige Shirts, 35c each.

Large lot of New Cloaks, Jackets, etc., at very low prices.

1,800 pair Men's fine calf hand-sewed Shoes, \$3 per pair.

10,000 pair of Children's School Shoes, at \$1 and \$1.25 per pair; no shoe dealer can match these for 50c pair more. Our entire force of over 400 employees will be ready to serve you promptly at 7 o'clock. Come early before the rush.

THE RYAN COMPANY.























HOME

seen our immense display for the last week of the our well-known, well-made, equipments of the past few sellers, and our stock pre- re hunting for.

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 PAGES

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART.  
PAGES 9 to 16.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## KEELY COMPANY. BARGAINS

- |   |         |   |         |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| 24 pieces very superior Black Gros. Grain Dress Silk, full width; would be reasonably cheap at \$1.25 yard. Our price for Monday          | 89c     | 28 pieces Colored Broadcloth. There is more quality squeezed into this item than any other worth \$1.50 yard. Our price for Monday only | 99c     |
| 18 pieces Black and Colored Faille Francaise Dress Silk. Exquisite quality; would cost you \$1.25 the yard. Our price for Monday only     | 98c     | 42 Plush-trimmed Reefers, tailor-made, hand- somely finished throughout, correct lengths, fine silk loops, worth \$10. For Monday \$    | 6.50    |
| 20 pieces handsome Black Gros. Grain Dress Silk. Exceptionally fine quality; usually sold 'round town at \$2. Our price for Monday only   | \$ 1.48 | 56 Reefers of Camel's-Hair Serge, tailor-fin- ished, satin-lined, tans, grays and browns. Worth every dime of \$12. For Monday only     | \$ 7.50 |
| 16 pieces Colored Peau de Soie. The soft, never-creasing sort. Imported to sell at retail for \$2 the yard. Our price for Monday only     | \$ 1.48 | 39 Gray Camel's Hair Capes, trimmed with fine iridescent nail heads, feather collar. Would be cheap at \$15. For Monday only            | \$11.50 |
| 65 pieces fine Colored Henrietta, they meas- ure full 38 inches wide; every popular color. Worth 50c yard. Our price for Monday only      | 29c     | 24 Gray, tan and tobacco-brown Capes of ex- quisite Serge, elegant cord trimming and real ostrich feather collar. For Monday price only | \$13.50 |
| 87 pieces Colored Henrietta, plump 40 inches wide; all the right shades. Worth in any market 75c yard. Our price for Monday only          | 49c     | 15 Queen's Own Capes—dainty, stylish, dura- ble; they come in plain cloths, heather mix- tures and rough diagonals, blue, black, brown  | \$15.00 |
| 46 pieces fine Colored Henrietta, exactly 46 inches wide; every seasonable tint. Easily worth all of \$1 yd. Our price Monday only        | 65c     | 18 Military Capes. Ideas by dozens. Rough, light-colored Scotch Cheviot. A trophy of the period. Trimmed with feathers and nail heads   | \$17.50 |
| 78 pieces exquisite Camel's Hair Serge, pre- cisely 40 inches wide; very attractive effects. Sold elsewhere at 50c. Our price Monday only | 23c     | 38 Long Capes of various proper stuffs and every ought-to-be color. Among these Gar- ments are many specialties worthy of study.        | \$20.00 |
| 35 pieces genuine Bedford Cords, full 46 inch- es wide; all the frost-time colors. Regularly sold at 75c the yard. Our price for Monday.  | 48c     | 44 English Box Reefers. Fine soft-face Chev- iot, Beavers, Bedford Cords, Camel's Hair and Homespun. Trimmed with fluffy Moufflon.      | \$22.50 |

## BLACK GOODS.

Perhaps it would be impossible to prove that our stock of Black Dress Goods is unmatched in Atlanta, but we think it is in the lead in variety, in quality, in all that makes Black Dress Goods most desirable. Prices we know about—as low as elsewhere, very likely lower.

Only the products of foremost makers; that's the start. Only their best in the grade chosen. More than that; very likely in matters of shade and finish we say precisely what the fact shall be. No groping in the dark, no experimenting that you are likely to be the victim of. Knowing what is right and getting it is what makes this great Black Dress Goods stock so peerless: Cashmere, Merino, Camel-hair, Serge, Chevron, Cheviot, Nun's Cloth, Surah Twills, Bedford Cord, Damasse, Foule, Drap d' Alma, Henrietta, Ar- more, Venetian, Rep, Crepe, Mourning Veiling, Mous- seline. No break anywhere in the line. See them.

Two Dollars is an even price—a powerful price, since it commands the famous Keely Leader Shoe for Women.

Our Ziegler Bros'. Shoes, for Women, Misses and Children, are familiar to all. They are the leading luxury of modern foot protection.

The last season has marked great progress in our Shoe business. Solid growth is the pleasing evidence of successful effort.

The Shoe Store has not only the rich staples and novelties, but also bargains to tempt prudent buyers.

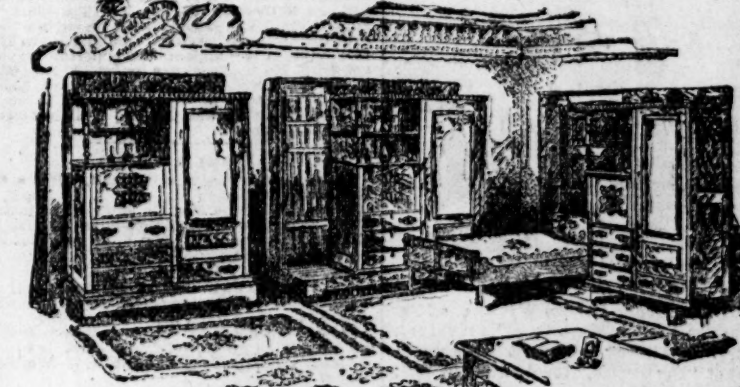
The Keely Company Wearwell is a synonym for \$3.00 in Men's Shoes. It remained for this trade- mark to introduce the largest value at the price that economical people ever approved. Pay more and get finer, but the fit at \$3.00 is good as at \$6.00, and possibly the wear will be better. In Shoes it is not always the finest that gives the largest service.

## KEELY COMPANY.

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|--|---------|---|---------|
| 27 Tudor Capes. The designers caught the symmetry of the flowing lines of cavaliers cloaks and made them tributary to wraps.           | \$25.00 | 30 dozen Women's All-wool Hose, all the de- sirable colors. Generally sold throughout the country at 40c. Our price for Monday only   | 25c     |
| 85 Jackets of every fashionable material. Trimmed with Marmot, Persian Lamb, Aus- tralian Coney, Moufflon, Marten, Mink, Seal.         | \$27.50 | 18 dozen pairs Men's Merino Half Hose, tan, gray and brown, blue and red. Worth 40c elsewhere. Our price for Monday only.             | 25c     |
| 67 Cocque Feather Collars, come only in black. We've taken them from an uneasy importer. The regular price is \$2.00. For Monday,      | \$ 1.23 | 25 dozen pairs Boys' 1x1 Ribbed Hose, extra heavy, guaranteed stainless black. Worth 40c elsewhere. Our price for Monday only         | 25c     |
| 29 Cocque Feather Boas, measures three yard long. The same are marked in other stores at \$7.50. Our price for Monday only             | \$ 4.98 | 15 dozen Infants' fine All-wool and Cashmere Hose; 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c. An extra grade worth 65c. Our price for Monday only         | 48c     |
| 25 pieces embroidered Chiffon, 3 1/4 inches wide, in all the newest combination shades and latest designs; worth 50c. Our price        | 39c     | 75 pairs Ammie Kid Gloves, black and color- ed, 4 button length. A strong and serviceable Glove. Worth \$1. The price for Monday only | 73c     |
| 36 pieces embroidered Chiffon, 4 1/4 inches wide, polka dot patterns, all colors; sold in other stores at 65 cents the yard. Our price | 49c     | 98 pairs "Addie" Kid Gloves, black and col- ored, five hooks; soft and elastic. Worth \$1.25. We fit them on the hand at              | 98c     |
| 40 doz. Women's fine Merino Vests, selected from a great closing-out sale for their real value; worth 50c. Our price Monday only       | 33c     | 85 pairs "Auteuil" Undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, tans, modes, grays, 8-but. length, worth \$2. We fit them on the hand at        | \$ 1.48 |
| 35 doz. Women's heavy Wool Vests, secured for this special bargain sale. Worth all of \$1 each. Our price for Monday only              | 75c     | 75 pairs all-wool 10-4 Blankets, white. Fine selected fibre. Worth anywhere in the country \$6 the pair. Our price for Monday only    | \$ 4.76 |
| 30 dozen Women's Hose, warranted Herms- dorf's fadeless black. You'll hear they're great bargains at 35c. Our price Monday only        | 25c     | 60 pairs all-wool 11-4 Blankets, white, scar- let, fawn and natural wool. Worth in any mar- ket \$6.50 the pair. Monday they go at    | \$ 5.48 |

## KEELY COMPANY.

## THE GUNN FOLDING BED.



A handsome piece of Furniture open or closed. The cabinet moves either to the right or the left of the bed. Only 40 pounds of weight. Can be handled in three separate parts. Call and examine this best of all Folding Beds. We have exclusive control of this bed. Our new stock of

## CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES,

Leather Lounges, Library Suites, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes and Fancy Chairs is perfectly gorgeous and excels any outlay in the market. Our styles are the latest and our goods the best. No finer assortment of Ax- minster, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets in this market. New Lace and Silk Curtains, Fringes, Rugs, Portieres and Window Shades. In

## MANTELS, TILES AND GRATES,

We are showing some of the handsomest designs, and doing some of the best work in the city.

Examine Our Goods and You Can't Help Buying.

## ANDREW J. MILLER & SON,

60 AND 62 PEACHTREE ST.

## P. H. SNOOK & SON,

Now that the rush of the Piedmont Exposition is over, we will settle down to the regular demands, and will show you on

## MONDAY MORNING

25 New Style Chamber and Drawing Room Suits, with the New and Dainty Shaped Toiletts, in Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple and Solid Oak. Just the thing for a young lady's Boudoir, or Bridal Chamber. A new and elegant stock of Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Fancy Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Divans, Mantel Glasses and Cabinets, Leather Lounges and Chairs, with over 300 Oak Chamber Suits in Cheval and French Dresser Styles, ranging from

\$18 TO \$600.

The biggest cut ever made in Atlanta in

## PARLOR FURNITURE.

Over 100 beautiful French Tapestry Upholstered Parlor Suits will be opened up for Monday's demands. See these beautiful goods. You can save fully 25 per cent by buying your furniture during this sale. Every piece

Bright and New and Guaranteed Perfect.

Special Prices this week on 100 very handsome EIDER DOWN QUILTS from \$5 to \$100 Cut one-half. See these lovely things. Estimates made on complete outfits and special prices to let a lady see. CHEAP—One Pool, one Billiard Table.

## F. J. COOLEGE & BRO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

## PURE PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OIL

## GRAINING COLORS.

SEND FOR COLOR CARDS AND PRICES.

21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.



















# M. RICH & BROS. GREAT OFFER THIS WEEK

250 pairs 1½ all-wool White Blankets, slightly oil stained, at \$4.90, regular \$7 goods, but the mills made us the allowance and we are glad to give to our customers.

## WE HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF

100 Comforters at \$1.25.

150 Comforters at \$1.50.

200 Comforters at \$2.00.

The regular prices of these were \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.75. Come and get them before they are all sold out.

## CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Have just opened 350 Lovely Wraps of the latest styles in black and beautiful light shades, from \$7 to \$75. These goods are at least 20 per cent off the regular prices.

We are offering the choicest stock of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SILKS and VELVETS in the city at prices you can't duplicate anywhere. Our stock is too large, and we must sell.

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Beginning tomorrow morning at 7:30, we will devote all of our energy and time to the largest sale we have ever attempted in these goods.

## OUR CARPET AND FURNITURE DEPARTMENTS

Are noted as being the largest and by far the best stocked of any house in the trade, and when we say to you that our Carpets and Furniture are sold on a

## DRY GOODS BASIS OF PROFIT

And can show you a larger assortment of them than any regular Furniture dealer in the city, your interest certainly lies in a visit of inspection. We have well-lighted floors, efficient salesmen, and the facilities for prompt execution of orders.

# M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

14, 16, 18, 20, 22 East Hunter Street.

## FROM "OLE VIRGINNY"

Something About the Newly Elected Legislature.

## MAHONE HAS NOT LOST HIS GRIP.

The Visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis—The Burial in Hollywood—Broken Architecture, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., November 7.—[Special.]—In the newly-elected general assembly the farming element predominates quite largely, and some say aggressive legislation in railroad matters may be expected. At the same time, it should be said that the farming community acted quite conservatively in the contest. Aside from the alliance leaders, there was little effort to antagonize the democracy, the farmers showing a disposition to redress their grievances inside the party. The result of the election insures the re-election of John W. Daniel to the United States senate. In fact, the alliance is so friendly to him that even had a purely alliance legislature been chosen, he would probably have been made his own successor.

The new legislature also elects judges for all the counties, capital officers and an auditor, treasurer, secretary of the commonwealth, etc., and reappoints the state for members of congress and of the general assembly. Much of this work will have to be done before the Christmas holidays, and as the body does not meet until December 9th there will not be much leisure time before the recess.

### The Result a Surprise.

The result of the election in Virginia was a surprise to everybody. Not even the most sanguine democratic leader anticipated such a clean sweep, and the opposition, which was a disorganized combination of republican, alliance and independent influences, certainly expected to accomplish a great deal more than is shown by the returns.

One thing that the result shows conclusively is that Mahone has not lost his grip on the republican party in the Old Dominion. He advised against making republican nominations throughout the state, and that party had no regular candidates, those offering having done so of their own volition or at the advice of a few friends. And he and his managers counseled the people of their faith not to take any part whatsoever in the contest. Of the result, this injunction, those who aspired to office are painfully conscious. Mahone is still very strong in the black counties, and when the vote of the negroes was withdrawn the independents who were counting upon them for support discovered that there was an awful vacancy. Just what the "little general" hopes or expects to do by this "no candidate" policy is by no means clear; but it may be that he sees his only possible chance over to secure control of the state again in the mistakes that are liable to be made by a general assembly composed entirely of members of one party.

There will be only one republican member in the senate, and he is among the twenty who hold over for two years more. All twenty of those elected Tuesday are democrats. Of the 130 members of the house only twelve or fifteen were elected by the opposition, and these were in sections where there was local disagreement in the democratic ranks.

### The Visit of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie, whose arrival in the city last Saturday night

was reported in my special to THE CONSTITUTION, have been the recipients of a great deal of attention from the citizens of Richmond. Mrs. Davis's health is far from being good, and she has to be careful to avoid the least excitement.

It is pretty definitely settled that the Davis monument will be at a different place from the spot of reinterment, but the character of the memorial will be a matter for careful consideration on the part of the people. The idea of some to have a towering structure, and if that prevails it is to be feared that in this day of hermaphrodite architecture the result will be more costly than grand. A new educated sentiment, and it is hoped this sentiment will obtain, leans in the direction of simplicity and purity—a recumbent or sitting figure, for instance, in a Greek temple. Such a temple having, say six Doric columns in front, and carried out in regular Greek proportions, with the double and one over, on the sides, would be of ample dimensions to admit, on the architrave, frieze and pediment, of a history of the principal events of the war in his relief. The tympanum might be devoted to sculptures illustrating incidents in the life of Mr. Davis alone. This selection would insure something that has stood the test of criticism for ages past, and will stand it for ages to come.

Burial in Hollywood. Mrs. Davis has expressed a preference that the remains of her husband should be buried in Hollywood, and, of course, the committee will respect the request. The idea has been advanced that a recumbent figure would be out of place anywhere except over a grave. This is hardly defensible. The recumbent figure veiled in the true artistic spirit does not involve the distinct idea of death, by lying down to pleasant dreams, an impression of which is conveyed in Bryant's "Thanatopsis." Whatever the figure may be, the strength of simplicity should be its characteristic.

Broken Architecture. Richmond is now being built up in broken architecture. The fact is, rough surfaces and broken lines—a cross of ancient, mediaeval, French and middle age domestic forms—the "fad" and the "esque." The affix to the style a building is supposed to be in is made to cover a multitude of sins. It is all very pleasing to the eye as a novelty, but it is false, and, well, I may as well blunt it out and false relieved—it is yanked. Therefore, a return to the true aesthetic in architectural lines, when we come to build the Davis memorial, would be a great relief and a means of educating public taste.

There have been and are in Richmond some of the finest specimens of architecture to be found in this country. The medical college is a striking example of Egyptian; St. Paul's church, with spire off, is a thing of beauty; so is the interior of Dr. Hoe's church. When we pulled down the old city hall we committed a crime.

Virginia at the World's Fair. There is manifested on every hand an earnest desire that Virginia shall be well represented at the Columbian exposition at Chicago. The general assembly will be urged to make a liberal appropriation to provide for such an exhibit as will do the old commonwealth credit. It may be that the governor will make some recommendation on the subject in his message.

There is also a citizens' movement on foot, and this is assuming favorable proportions. There was a convention held at Pulaski in July, at which great interest and enthusiasm were displayed, and the body adjourned to meet in Norfolk on the 25th of the present month. The arrangements are in charge of a committee of thirty-five, and they have secured reduced rates over all of the railroads and arranged a varied and popular programme.

The convention will be in session two days, and on the opening night there will be a mammoth mass meeting with speeches by some of the most gifted orators of the state. Among those who have consented to speak are Senator John W. Daniel, Judge Walter R. Staples, Hon. John Neely, H. W. Furness, secretary of the commonwealth, J. Taylor Ellyson, mayor of Richmond; Judge Brooks, Lieutenant George Tyler, Thomas Whitehead, commissioner of agriculture; R. C. Marshall, Jed Hotchkiss and General N. D. Grover.

The representation provides for about one thousand two hundred delegates, including congressmen, judges of all the state courts, members of the general assembly, delegates from each county and city, and representatives of the Virginia press. There will be several excursions by land and water.

Activity in Social Life. There are already visible signs of vitality in Richmond's social world, and the winter promises much greater activity than prevailed here last season. The impression prevails that entertainments will be more numerous, and on a more elaborate scale. All of the german clubs have reorganized and gotten in shape for the campaign, and invitations are out for the opening dance.

But above everything else interest among the society people is centered on several fashionable weddings which are also being planned by Rev. Hartley Richmond. The engagement of Miss Annie Wortham to Mr. Warren Talley, of New York, is announced. Dressing tables are becoming quite a fad with Richmond girls, as are blaring red cravats. Henry Bohmer will then lead to the altar Miss Pinkie Lyons and all of Franklin and Grace are expected to be there to see the nuptial knot tied by Rev. Hartley Richmond. The engagement of Miss Annie Wortham to Mr. Warren Talley, of New York, is announced.

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Right Rev. H. M. Jackson, assistant bishop of Alabama, is here on a two-weeks' visit to his old home. His family has been in Virginia all of the summer and fall. The bishop is an ardent democrat and there was not a more deeply interested visitor to the newspaper offices Tuesday night.

The movement on the part of the Young Men's Christian Association to organize a football team has not succeeded so well as might be desired. The instructor, Professor Smith, has not been able to secure enough players to start promptly to be able to count on the required twenty-two for practice. Every effort will be made to arouse enough interest to infuse life into the undertaking.

The members of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, which meets here next Tuesday to be in session for three days. The local members of the association will take charge of the delegates one day, and on Thursday they will be entertained by the medical fraternity in general.

Last week I was talking to a preacher about getting out an "American Edition" of the Bible. "It is right," said the preacher. "Our Bible can't be understood," said he—the very thing that has always been an argument to my mind of its inspiration. In the conversation I said that he was in for interpreting the Bible so as to take in all the new-fangled "isms" of the different organized "societies," "cliques," etc. "We must let our light shine," he said. "We must be in touch with the masses," he said. I got disgusted, for just a week ago I read a good old Baptist deacon—he had his

## PLUNKETT'S LETTER.

### REMINISCENCES OF OLD TIMES AND THE WAY THEY DO NOW.

The Old Church, the Old Home and the Old Daddy and Mammy Are What the Old Man is For.

Written for The Constitution. There is too much law, too much theology, too much organization and too much charity—charity that bores itself.

We can do older folks remember the days of sweet childhood—the days when we made "frog houses" in the sand with our little sweethearts. We were all had sweethearts, and many has been the time I've patted the sand upon their little feet and hands and watched the joyful glee as they pulled 'em out and left the little hole we called the "frog house." At thirteen I learned to plow in my shirt-tail, and would pick a chestnut burr outen my little sweetheart's toe as quick as she would kiss my skint knee to make me quit crying. We were green—mighty green—but daddy and mammy were greater than a king with us—it was to them we looked for all our comforts; we knew no law but their commands.

It is a sad sight to me to see little bits of boys serving upon chaingangs through our country. Last week I met a little fellow at a spring. He was in stripes and carrying water—this was all he was able to do. His poor old mother was near him all the time; neglecting home, she took her knitting and set around in the neighborhood of where the chaingang was at work in order to comfort and cheer her boy. When he went after water she was always there. She would dip it up for him while he would rest, and when the bucket was full that was the little fellow stagger under its weight, she would gather it and carry it up the hill and on as far as she dare to without being noticed by the chaingang "boss." From her I learned the story. The little fellow had been in a neighbor's watermelon patch—he was caught stealing melons, tried and sent to the chaingang. How many of us older folks are there who never stole a watermelon? Judge Blank, I look upon as the purest of men, and yet I'll bet he's been in melon patches, or peach orchards, when he had no rights there.

In the olden times this boy's mammy would have whipped him and everybody would have been satisfied. But now it is law—the law must be vindicated. An officer, hardened and tyrannical in many instances, leads him into court, convicts him, and throws him among hardened wretches to serve out the sentence. Among these he forgets the tender feelings of his age; he forgets the little sweetheart and the "frog house," from this day he is a man—a criminal.

There is too much law. The most learned of lawyers can only master a "specialty" of law. If the old "hay-seeds," as they are humorously called, would get control and wipe out the whole laws of the land and with Moses for their guide, reduce the laws to about one column in THE CONSTITUTION, we would have better times—but wouldn't it be hard on the lawyers?

There is no such thing as equalization, there can be no standard of home life forced, but when we see this creeping poverty slipping into homes can it be wondered at that poor men grow moody of their conditions, and in desperation might be howling communists.

I am for the old daddy, the old mammy, the old church and plenty of hickory. SARGE PLUNKETT. If you are tired of taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything.

Ask your grocer for VITALIZED FLOUR. Overy Flour Company, Nashville, Tenn. nov 8/91.

Lack of space prevents our enumerating many items. All we can say if needing any goods in this line, do not miss this unusual opportunity.

See the beautiful Moquette Carpets reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.

See the choice assortment of elegant Velvet Carpets at \$1.

See the special 5-frame Body Brussels at \$1.

See the special Brussels Carpets at 50c a yard.

See the rich Madras Ingrains at 45c. English Linoleums.

## RUGS! RUGS!! RUGS!!!

We have recently made up a lot of Remnants of fine Body Brussels, Moquette and Velvets at unheard of low prices. Don't buy a Rug until you see our stock.

## FURNITURE

### FOLDING BEDS!

CUT PRICES ON

### FOLDING BEDS!

THE FAMOUS

### WINDSOR

NEW DESIGNS

### SIDEBOARDS.



### TOO MANY IN STOCK

Folding Beds in Our House

\$12.50 UP

AND

ANDREWS'S

LOWEST PRICES.

New shipments, advancing season will make prices away off. Cheapest Dining Chairs and Tables earth. Chairs in polished oak, \$1.50 up. Our new Bedroom Suites just arrived, the prettiest and best Suite in America. Largest assortment in Atlanta. A line of suites at \$45 that can't be duplicated at \$60.

## UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Cut prices this week. Must close down our enormous stock of

## PORTIERES, LACE AND SILK CURTAINS

at BARGAIN PRICES. Everything reduced at

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Ask your grocer for VITALIZED FLOUR. Owsley Flour Company, Nashville, Tenn. nov 31 w, 1934











## THE OHIO FIGHT.

Some Aftermath of the Big Fight in the West.

### THE SILVER QUESTION TOOK NO PART.

The Party Leaders Ignored It—The Work of the New York Reform Club, and How It Did It.

COLUMBUS, O., November 7.—[Special.]—At no time during the past month have well-informed persons believed that there was any reasonable probability of democratic success in this state. On one side was a republican majority of 20,000, an organized machine to sustain that majority and a practically unlimited amount of money to keep the mechanism in thorough working order. Opposed to these forces was the minority party of Ohio—the under dog for more than thirty-five years—led by two men—Governor James E. Campbell and Chairman James E. Neal.

The former has shown himself to be as brilliant and plucky a campaigner as ever led a dauntless party against fearful odds. The latter is as cool and capable a politician as ever directed a canvass in this or any other state. But his committee had no money. It has been bankrupt for a month. So desperate was its financial condition that on election day it could not send men home to vote, or hire conveyances to carry the lame, halt and blind to the polls. That chance, then, had been lost. The party was in a desperate straits. Absolutely none. I repeat it, Governor Campbell had no chance whatever, no matter upon what issues the battle was fought, to win it.

My friend Joe Ohl, in a dispatch to THE CONSTITUTION the other day, said he believed I was inclined to the opinion that a mistake was made in not giving more prominence to the silver question. He could have put it much stronger. I was convinced of the mistake more than a month ago, and the result of the election has not altered my conviction in the slightest particular.

When the state convention assembled in Cleveland in July, it was not known that about fifty of the 700 delegates were noisy opponents of the free coinage of silver. So loud were they in their demands that 250 free silver men united with them in an attempt to keep the question out of the platform. Issue was promptly joined, and 400 delegates secured the insertion of a free silver plank, after which all the resolutions were unanimously adopted. I quote that part of the platform relating to silver. Here it is:

We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power as an iniquitous act, and we demand the restoration of the silver dollar to its full value, and we demand the restoration of the constitutional standard of gold and silver, with the equal right of tender to all debts payable in coin.

This resolution was as much a part of the democratic platform as any other portion, and was finally adopted with all the other resolutions unanimously by the convention. Free silver and a revenue tariff stood side by side—issues of equal dignity and importance, presented to the voters of Ohio by the democratic party for consideration, discussion and settlement. When that convention adjourned, and the executive committee was appointed, I do not suppose that one solitary member of it, or Governor Campbell himself, believed that the fight was to be made solely upon one, while completely ignoring the other of these equally great issues. They represented democratic principles, and were to be forced in speech and writing during the campaign. The attention of the people, neither was to be pushed to the front to the exclusion of the other, but speakers and writers were to argue either or both as the individual himself might prefer.

All at once, however, there came a voice from the neighborhood of Wall street, which was borne by the wind to the ears of the band of blustering cranks, who part their names and politics in the middle, known as the reform club—the organization which held the anti-silver meeting in New York last winter, the meeting which ex-Secretary Fairchild and ex-Comptroller Tremblow addressed and to which ex-President Cleveland wrote—concluded that it would play the role of dictator in Ohio politics. These gold monometallists accordingly intimated that if the Ohio democrats laid any stress upon the free silver plank the reform club would deluge the state with "honorable" literature, of which it had several stores; but if the fight were made on the tariff alone, they would send both men and money. Right here let me say that they never contributed a dollar, though they did send one of their lecturers whom they employ and pay by the year, no matter where he is.

After carefully considering the matter, the democratic committee surrendered to the New Yorkers and silver was tabooed, only to be referred to in the penultimate of the platform—a way to crawl out of it. For a while silver documents were circulated to some extent, but the distribution fell off and for the last three weeks it entirely ceased. As for silver speeches I do not know of but three men who discussed the subject. Hon. Allen W. Thurman, who is a full-grown, free white man, if ever there was a man who knows his own opinions without any help, made in this city an unanswerable reply to John Sherman and followed it up with several more speeches. General A. J. Warner, also on his own hook, spoke for silver whenever opportunity offered, and Hon. G. W. Hewitt, of Connecticut, under the direction of the executive committee, absolutely refused to be asked to say more than half the time. These are the only gentlemen, so far as I know, who made free silver speeches in this campaign.

To show the close watch the New York gold men kept on Ohio, I will mention one incident. Mr. W. C. Warner, the reform club's lecturer, was to speak at Massillon on a certain night, and Mr. Hewitt had a meeting at another place. The latter meeting being called off, Chairman Neal telegraphed Hewitt to go to Massillon and help Warner. He did so and followed Warner's tariff speech with a silver speech. As soon as the reform club's secretary heard of it—which was immediately—he wrote Mr. Neal that if another silver speech was made at Massillon the latter would be ordered from the state, and he added that he had noticed that several appointments had been made for General A. J. Warner and the club desired that General Warner be taken off the stump as his free silver speeches were very distasteful. A compromise was made by which Mr. W. C. Warner was freed from the contamination of free silver speeches and General A. J. Warner was left to do as he pleased, which was certain to be the case in any event. The sublime impudence of our would-be New York bosses is so delightful that it is a real pleasure to record it.

So complete a hold have these people upon some of our public men that Colonel Mills, in his speech in this city, mentioned silver only to belittle it as an issue, and he said openly that he thought it should be left entirely out of the national platform next year.

While the democrats were playing fast and loose—mostly loose—on this question, what were the republicans doing?

Ohio has always been a liberal state in money matters. As long ago as 1838 the republicans declared the national debt rightfully payable in greenbacks. In 1876, which was as soon as demonetization was discovered, the Ohio legislature, republican in both branches, not only demonetized the silver dollar, but also demonetized the silver dollar. Major McKinley and Secretary Foster had both been strong silver men and had voted for free coinage. Of all the public men in Ohio, Senator Sherman was the only one with a record as a demonetizer. No set of politicians in the country was so unfitted to fight silver as the Ohio republican leaders; but the course of the democrats changed all that.

Before the campaign formally opened it was generally known here that the democrats would ignore silver, so both McKinley and Sherman, in their opening speeches, attacked the democratic silver plank with all the might of their tongues. Foraker and Foster and all the lesser spellbinders followed in the same trail, and the cry of the "honest 100-cent dollar" against the "dishonest 80-cent dollar" was taken up and sent resounding all over the state of Ohio. Now what did the democrats do? With a unanimity of opinion they refused to say a word in reply. Not only was no attempt made to attack the gold monometallism of the republicans, but the free coinage plank of the democracy was not even defended. Once in a while Governor Campbell or some other speaker would criticize McKinley's inconsistency—namely, that he had the gallant manly care of a tinkering dam for a day with all the silver ver dollar was an 80-cent dollar, the republicans made it, and that was as far as the discussion went.

After this childish trifling with so important an issue had been going on for some time, people began to think the silver dollar was a sure enough thing, and the republicans kept saying it was, and the democrats didn't even try to show the contrary. I have no doubt that many votes were lost by this inexcusable indifference to the great issue.

The democrats of Ohio were under no obligation, express or implied, to put a silver plank in their state platform. It was their prerogative, which I, as a Georgia democrat, had no right to interfere, to frame their declaration of principles to suit themselves. But after solemnly declaring for free silver, it was the extreme limit of bad policy, to say no worse of the action, to utterly repudiate it and suffer immensely and unnecessarily to kick it all over the state without uttering one word in its defense.

What this New York Reform Club has done this year in Ohio, it will attempt to do next year in the country. This baker's dozen of self-sufficient mugwump dictators will demand the nomination of an anti-silver gold monometallist for president on the national platform, and they will expect not only a decent respect for their commands, but the demoralization of the silver cause ready to comply.

### VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

Don't get mad, don't swear, defeated competitor, because the Standard Rotary Shuttle machine is the winner. We hold the medal for first premium for Birmingham, Ala., 1891, although we had only one machine and no fancy needlework on exhibition, while this sore competitor had a big display of machines and needlework. We also got premiums for "best family sewing machines" and "best sewing machine treadle" at Montgomery in 1890. We did not exhibit at these places in 1891, so gave the defeated competitor a chance.

We were awarded by the committee of ladies first premium on twenty-one different styles of fancy work and five premiums on machines at the Piedmont exposition, 1891, also a certificate from the judges over their own signatures, which we were ready to show to our doubting Thomas competitor, reading thus: ATLANTA, Ga., November 5, 1891.—Standard Sewing Machine Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: We find the Standard Rotary Shuttle sewing machine to be best constructed, of best material and finer finish than any machine exhibited at Piedmont exposition, 1891, and award you five premiums.

W. C. SHEARER, Committee on Machinery. Now, as our competitor, the New Home, is very anxious to convince the public that they have the "best family sewing machine," we give them this opportunity, and will have more than "two judges on machinery."

We hereby challenge the New Home to a public contest to be held at Atlanta, a committee of disinterested ladies and expert machinists to be judges, to decide between the two, as to the broad range and superior character of the work done on the machines, the speed, light-running, noiselessness, the superior mechanical construction of the machines, which is the "best family sewing machine," we use no more money than the New Home, and we will accept or decline this. The people want to be enlightened; this is the way to do it. THE STANDARD SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 121 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

### THE SUPES KICKED.

Because the Manager of King Solomon's Show Wouldn't Pay Up.

Last night closed a three weeks' engagement of King Solomon's show at the Piedmont exposition. The closing night of the profession. When the show closed the vast brigade of supes, who have been endeavoring to get into the famous spectacle representing the celebration of the completion of Solomon's temple, demanded the price of admission. They waited until this morning and they would be paid. This was not satisfactory with these proud professional men, who for three weeks have been themselves famous with their remarkable display of super-talent. They demanded their salary then when refused, and when they were refused, they followed them with their troubles.

Castain Thompson went with them to the financial manager of the show who said he would pay him his bill for this morning. He said he had the money, but he could not get it then. Captain Thompson thought, ought to be satisfactory and told the supes so. They accepted the inevitable, but were by no means satisfied. They kept quarreling around, and would not leave.

### HELLER GONE HOME.

The Insane New Yorker Sent Back Home.

In Good Faith. Michael Heller, the insane New Yorker, was sent to his home yesterday by Mrs. Brittain, Mr. Frank and other kind friends. As stated in yesterday's paper, he was placed in the Providence hospital, and he was taken to his home yesterday by Mrs. Brittain, Mr. Frank and other kind friends. He was taken to his home yesterday by Mrs. Brittain, Mr. Frank and other kind friends. He was taken to his home yesterday by Mrs. Brittain, Mr. Frank and other kind friends.

### REMARKS BY BILL NYE.

A large book of 504 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS, prominent farmer of Lanier county, G. C., formerly a resident of this city, is visiting his friends.

## MR. GABBETT'S PLACE.

The Central's Ex-General Manager Wanted by the R. and D.

### HE KNOWS THE BUSINESS FULLY.

It is Reported That He Will Be Offered a Superintendency with a Promise of Rapid Promotion.

Railroad people have been kept busy guessing ever since the report got out that Mr. Cecil Gabbett, ex-general manager of the Central, was to be offered a place with the Richmond and Danville. Inasmuch as Mr. Gabbett refused the general superintendency of the Central, the issue of his going to the Richmond and Danville is not a question of whether he would be offered anything less than an office of that rank. And from that place up to the presidency there is not a position with which his name has not been connected. As the vice presidency of the Richmond and Danville is still vacant, it is not unlikely that he would be put in to fill that vacancy. But that might be embarrassing. He would have authority to make changes below his rank. Many of his faithful men have been dropped by the new management, and there would be complications, indeed, were he to desire their restoration. Instead of his reporting to General Manager Green, the general manager would be reporting to him.

Mr. Gabbett is stated for a position, nevertheless, and it is likely that he will accept. Some things have not been running with perfect smoothness, if half the reports be true, and Mr. Gabbett, it is contended, can do better. His management is comprehensive and division superintendency seems to be the position which will be offered him at first. That he will be rapidly promoted is believed, for he is a railroad man of thorough experience and great ability.

### THE GEORGIA PACIFIC.

Capitalists Made an Inspection and Reported a Fine Property.

The recent inspection of the Georgia Pacific railroad, by a party of capitalists, has resulted in a report of finding out whether the line is a paying one or can be made one. The financial editor of the Baltimore Sun, who was in the party, says: "It was essentially a business inspection, in which the material and industrial developments and possibilities of the line were taken into consideration. The Georgia Pacific is one of the important members of the Richmond and Danville family of railroads, and the other branches of the system, including the Richmond and Danville, have been worked up to a good physical standard, without extravagance of outlay at any point, and that for handling economically, a large traffic. That is the basis of good railroad management, and it must be left to the Georgia Pacific to show whether the line is a paying one or can be made one."

The Georgia Pacific was finished in 1889. In the year ended June 30, 1891, the earnings were \$3,404 per mile, the earnings for the year ended June 30, 1890, were \$3,114 per mile; in the year ended June 30, 1889, the earnings were \$2,114 per mile, while in 1888 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1887 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1886 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1885 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1884 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1883 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1882 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1881 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1880 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1879 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1878 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1877 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1876 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1875 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1874 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1873 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1872 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1871 it earned \$2,114 per mile, while in 1870 it earned \$2,114 per 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## LACEY MUST GO.

The National Banks Falling Into Discredit, BECAUSE OF HIS MANAGEMENT.

Harrison Fixing Up the Delegates for Next Year.

HE SENDS AN EMISSARY TO LOUISIANA.

Whose Duty It Is to Fix Up the Delegation From That State in Harrison's Interest.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—[Special.]—A report is current that Comptroller of the Currency Lacey will shortly vacate his position in the treasury department, in accordance with a very general demand that he make way for some one better adapted to supervise the national banking business.

Since the failure of the Keystones and Maverick national banks there has been uninterrupted and loud-spoken criticism of the comptroller for his failure to protect the depositors, when these banks were notoriously unsound.

Many of the leading bankers of the country have asked the secretary of the treasury to induce Mr. Lacey to retire. They believe that he lacks decision, and is inclined to allow banks to run along in an unsafe condition, taking chances that they will pull through, rather than to put himself in a possible dilemma by closing them.

The bankers who have taken an interest in the matter declare that the public will lose confidence in the national banking system unless it is watchfully guarded by the comptroller; and that further, never were national banks so much discredited as they have been under Mr. Lacey's supervision. Mr. Lacey is popular in Washington, and is much liked by his official associates. He could readily be induced to accept another position. It is seldom that any demand from any considerable number of prominent bankers is refused by the treasury department, which makes it look as though Mr. Lacey would have to go.

Taking Care of Louisiana.

President Harrison is not letting many points in the game of politics pass him by. It has recently been announced that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason would shortly visit Louisiana to inspect the system by which rebates are paid to the sugar growers under the McKinley act.

The necessity for this trip grows out of the following circumstances: Louisiana is the first state in the south to have elected a republican national convention, the delegates being selected for that purpose in April. Early in the year the county delegates are elected, and now is the time for organizing. Ex-Governor Warmouth, now collector of customs at New Orleans, recently wrote to the president that the revenue officers in Louisiana and they practice a system of rebates to the sugar planters, which is going on in his missionary tour. With the co-operation of the bureau officials in Washington, it is believed that the federal officials in the south will heartily endorse the present administration.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

It Cannot Be Officially Known Until December.

NEW YORK, November 7.—There has been no official count of the vote for governor in this state, and the total vote cast has not been announced. All takes on the result are made from the pluralities in each county. On the face of the returns Flower's plurality over Fassett is \$3,157. The official count will not materially change this. In each county there is a board of canvassers. They meet a week from today, count the vote and certify the result under seal to the secretary of state. The latter announces the result officially the first week in December. Until then the official count of the vote for governor cannot be obtained. But the figures given will only be changed by the few clerical errors that may be discovered.

THE OHIO RETURNS.

McKinley's Majority Appears to Be 21,563.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—[Special.]—The official returns of the election in Ohio have not yet been received from all the counties of the state, but the official and semi-official reports as sent to the secretary of state, Columbus, gives McKinley a majority over Campbell of 21,563.

The official figures will not vary 200 from this. The republicans have 52 majority on joint ballot in the legislature, giving the democrats two doubtful districts. There is no reason to doubt that Sherman will be returned to the United States senate, although Foraker will make a hard fight.

THREE MEN KILLED.

And a Boy Seriously Injured by the Explosion of a Powder Mill.

CLIPPER GAP, Cal., November 7.—The Giant Powder works blew up yesterday, killing three men and seriously wounding one boy. James Hamilton was killed to atoms, nothing being left of him but a few bones. He was a Chinaman, was killed, and only his face found. Joseph Pepper, a resident of Santa Cruz, had cut on his head. He leaves a wife and six children. Betty Hicks, a boy, had a leg broken. Buildings were shaken down and ruined. It is claimed that the explosion was predicted by a spiritualist, who had been threatened with tar and feathers if he did not leave the town.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Considerable Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

BROOKLYN, November 7.—One hundred men were working tonight at the navy yard on the Chicago, Miantonomah and Atlanta, and passes have been issued for as many more tomorrow. This is said to be the first time since the late war that workmen have been employed on war vessels in the Brooklyn navy yard on Sunday.

A Roundup Burned.

LEXINGTON, Ky., November 7.—The roundhouse of the Cincinnati Southern Railway was caught fire this morning and was entirely consumed. It contained five locomotives, three of which were ruined. It will be rebuilt of brick. Loss \$25,000.

Carpet Weavers on a Strike.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., November 7.—Between two and three thousand hands employed in the carpet mills here, will be thrown out of employment tonight by the shutting down of the mills for two weeks.

Flowers in Chile.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Minister Montt, who returned here today from New Orleans, received cable message from Santiago tonight saying that the new Chilean congress is composed of the following: Conservatives—Senators twenty-one; deputies fifty-six. Liberals—Senators five; deputies thirty-eight.

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When He Heard That a Confederate Flag WAS CARRIED IN THE PROCESSION

At the Unveiling of the Grady Statue in Atlanta.

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IT IS OVER.

Piedmont Exposition of '91 Closed Yesterday.

WAS A GRAND SUCCESS.

Programme Replete with Fine Attractions Presented

THE LAST DAY OF THE SHOW.

The Solomon Seen for the Last Time in Atlanta Last Night - The Gates Closed for 365 Days.

The Piedmont exposition for 1891 has closed yesterday.

Yesterday was the last day of the exposition, and last night a little after 9 o'clock the last of the visitors passed out of the gates.

As the gates clicked together, the moon shone in full beauty from a clear sky, and not a speck of cloud was visible.

There was no change. The weather was as lovely as it has been for the entire week of the exposition. Not a day of rain during the whole time. If the management of the exposition had had the direction of the weather it could have been better. It was everything that could be desired, and the last day was no exception.

The Printers' Contest.

The prizes in the printers' contest were awarded last night at 8 o'clock.

There were present the twenty-two printers, the committee on awards, and a few friends of the printers.

It was an interesting group of men. They were awaiting the announcement of the results of the contest in which they had labored hard.

The judges were M. M. Hill, G. W. Wilson and George W. Morgan.

Mr. M. Hill called the meeting to order, and made a short speech to the printers.

He said the contest had been not only a trial of speed, but also a test of the printer's skill and judgment.

He then read the findings of the committee.

The report was as follows:

First prize, \$100, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Second prize, \$50, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Third prize, \$25, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Fourth prize, \$10, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Fifth prize, \$5, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Sixth prize, \$2.50, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Seventh prize, \$1.25, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Eighth prize, \$0.625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Ninth prize, \$0.3125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Tenth prize, \$0.15625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Eleventh prize, \$0.078125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twelfth prize, \$0.0390625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Thirteenth prize, \$0.01953125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Fourteenth prize, \$0.009765625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Fifteenth prize, \$0.0048828125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Sixteenth prize, \$0.00244140625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Seventeenth prize, \$0.001220703125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Eighteenth prize, \$0.0006103515625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Nineteenth prize, \$0.00030517578125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twentieth prize, \$0.000152587890625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twenty-first prize, \$0.0000762939453125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twenty-second prize, \$0.00003814697265625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twenty-third prize, \$0.000019073486328125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twenty-fourth prize, \$0.0000095367431640625, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

Twenty-fifth prize, \$0.00000476837158203125, awarded to J. H. Brown, for his work on the "Piedmont Exposition of 1891."

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED

And a Big Dividend Declared to All the Patrons of the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

GRAMBLING & NISBET,

79, 81 and 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

The Exposition is over and we are happy, and after a careful inspection we have decided to declare a dividend to our patrons this week by making one of the biggest cuts in prices ever known, right in the heart of the season when you need the goods.

This is a cut in the right time and place. The cold weather is coming, and we propose to give you the benefit of cut prices when you need the goods. You will find everything you want, and our prices will be below any house in the city.

BE SURE AND SEE OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

NEW GOODS OPENED EVERY DAY AT

GRAMBLING & NISBET'S

79, 81, 83 WHITEHALL ST., 66 S. BROAD ST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY WINS.

A Suit for \$5,000 Damages in the City Court Decided in its Favor.

Many will remember the accident last winter which resulted in the death of the Black Marlin, in which Lizzie McGinnis, the woman on her way to the stockade, was hurt.

She immediately entered suit for \$5,000 against the Consolidated Street Car Company, claiming that her hip was badly injured, and that she was a cripple.

The case was set for some time in December, and the attorneys for both sides were present.

The case was heard by Judge McDaniel, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

The award was \$5,000, and the Consolidated Street Car Company was ordered to pay the same.

The Consolidated Street Car Company has appealed the verdict, and the case will be heard again in the next term of court.

The Consolidated Street Car Company has a large fleet of cars, and it is one of the largest companies in the city.

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THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, November 7.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York.

November 7. Opening. Closing. November 7. Opening. Closing.

December 7. Opening. Closing. December 7. Opening. Closing.

January 7. Opening. Closing. January 7. Opening. Closing.

February 7. Opening. Closing. February 7. Opening. Closing.

March 7. Opening. Closing. March 7. Opening. Closing.

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August 7. Opening. Closing. August 7. Opening. Closing.

September 7. Opening. Closing. September 7. Opening. Closing.

October 7. Opening. Closing. October 7. Opening. Closing.

November 7. Opening. Closing. November 7. Opening. Closing.

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April 7. Opening. Closing. April 7. Opening. Closing.

May 7. Opening. Closing. May 7. Opening. Closing.







# A GREAT INDUSTRY.

One of the Largest Lumber Manufactories in the South.

## THE PERKINS MANUFACTURING CO.

Their Splendid Exhibit at the Augusta Exposition.

### GEORGIA PINE IN ALL ITS GLORY.

A Concern That Has Unlimited Facilities for Manufacturing and Handling Builders' Material.

Augusta, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—One of the principal features of the Augusta exposition is an exhibit of the Perkins Manufacturing Company. It is a regular eye-opener to the northern people in attendance on the exposition, and shows Georgia pine in all its glory. It is certainly an honor, not only to Augusta, but to the entire south. The company has three spaces; one space represents a reception hall and stairway, finished up in Georgia pine, while adjoining is a representation of bank and office fixtures, composed entirely of pine lumber. To the eye of a spectator the scene is one of ravishing beauty. The reception hall shows a wealth of scroll, bracket and turned work, all of which is as smooth and glistening as satin, while the graceful outlines of the native pine stand out as though reflected from the polished surface of a French plate mirror. Every article is a model of artistic finish, from the winding stairway to the turned columns that support the splendid structure. The bank and office fixtures reveal the same high degree of workmanship, and crown Georgia pine as the queen of materials for interior finishing. The doors and windows of the model bank are of art glass, in prismatic colors, and the railings and frame work are a perfect vision of scroll and bracket designs. But the exhibit does not stop here. Near by the company has machinery in operation, turning out their model building material, under the eyes of visitors. The exhibit attracts general attention and wins universal admiration.

The Perkins Manufacturing Company is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the south. It employs 250 hands, to whom are paid annually \$115,000. The annual product of the concern is valued at \$375,000. The plant occupies an entire block near the western entrance of the carshed, and was recently built at enormous expense. The shop has a floor space of 42,345 feet, and is filled with machinery of the very latest and best designs. One of the features of the establishment is the Andrews lumber dryer, a new patent process for drying lumber. It is a wonderful improvement on the old style and gives symmetry to the facilities of this progressive company. In connection with the Augusta plant, the Perkins Manufacturing Company owns and operates extensive sawmills in the celebrated pine belts of middle and south Georgia. They are in the center of an inexhaustible supply of superior building material, and the mills are reached by independent railroads operated by the company. Thus it will be seen that the facilities of the Perkins Manufacturing Company for manufacturing and handling lumber and building material are unsurpassed. Their trade extends all over the south, and heavy shipments of building material are frequently made to the north and east.

The president of the company, Mr. H. C. Perkins, although a young man, is one of the central figures of Augusta's manufacturing interests. He is a man of remarkable enterprise, good business judgment, and wonderful achievements. His executive ability is largely due to the phenomenal success of his enterprise. He is bold and adventurous in his business undertakings, but safe and reliable. He has a fine corps of assistants, one among whom is Mr. C. C. Brinson, who assists in the management of the vast establishment, and directs all the work in the planing mills and yards. This young gentleman has won a high place in the esteem of the public, and is one of Augusta's model citizens.

The Perkins Manufacturing Company will have a grand exhibit of their products at the world's fair in Chicago, and it may be safely predicted that they will bear off the laurels over all competitors.

### THE MEXICAN BAND

Will Give Two Performances in Augusta on Monday.

Augusta, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—The celebrated Mexican band will give two concerts at the Augusta exposition Monday afternoon and Monday night. The exposition is a grand success.

### A Serious Accident.

Augusta, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Sally Foy, of Langley, S. C., came to the place in the morning to see the exhibition, and in jumping off the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad passenger train on Washington street, she was thrown violently to the ground and broke her right arm.

### Southern Female College.

LAGRANGE, Ga., November 5, 1891.—Please announce that the places in the boarding department of the Southern Female college are filled, and no more pupils, at present, can be accommodated in it. Hoping to provide for all applicants, we built an annex to the boarding house last summer, but this is also now occupied. However teachers who live in the same block, or in the adjoining block, have consented to receive boarders at their homes; the college will assume the responsibility of young ladies, so situated, and can assure them of every care and attention. Arrangements have been made to accommodate more boarders in the college after Christmas, C. C. Cox.

### Another Brute to Be Hanged.

Waycross, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—In the superior court, Judge Roberts, the negro who was charged with the commission of rape upon Mrs. Nancy Strickland, in the lower part of Ware county last August, was found guilty and sentenced to death. He is the negro whom the Waycross Rifles were called upon to protect against mob violence, and was subsequently transferred to the Savannah jail for safekeeping. Berry Lucas, the other rapist, was found guilty with a recommendation for mercy.

### An Assignment in Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph R. Logan, who has been engaged in the dry goods business here for about six years, has stepped out of his store and turned the whole thing, stock, cash, and barrel, over to his creditors. He gave three mortgages on his stock, on the 5th instant, amounting to \$7,300 and that night surrendered his keys. John A. Smith has been appointed temporary receiver. Nominal assets about twelve thousand dollars; liabilities about the same.

### Meriwether Acquitted.

MONTICELLO, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—The evidence in the Meriwether case closed with Dr. T. O. Powell's testimony. He gave a very full and logical exposition of the different phases of insanity, and stated that he was not an expert, but he could tell a diseased brain from a normal one. The verdict of the jury was not guilty. The sentiment of the people is divided. Meriwether is now being tried on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Ordinary Swanson.

# A LOVE STORY.

Which Developed in a Macon Court Yesterday.

## THE YARD DOG LOST HIS LIFE.

And Several Other Incidents Occurred Connected With the Story.

### Macon News.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Quite an interesting love story was brought to light in Macon this morning by a prosecution in Justice Means's court.

Thursday night Mr. A. C. Holt and Miss Fielder Lockhart, a half-sister of Mr. J. A. Jordan, ran away and were married at a friend's house.

Jordan heard nothing of it until last night, and he was considerably angered. He went to Holt's home to secure his sister. He was received by a large yard dog, which he shot and killed. Then he fired several shots at Holt's mother, and at the house.

This morning it developed that Holt was not a divorced man, as he claimed to be, for he had only received one verdict, and that doesn't divorce in Georgia, except for reasons which were not assigned in his plea for a divorce. In other words, it was found that Holt had a living wife.

A warrant was issued, at the instance of Jordan, and Holt was carried before Justice Means on the charge of bigamy. He was bound over to the superior court, but could not give bond, so he went to jail.

Holt, after his conviction, took a turn at the warrant business. He had Jordan arrested for his doings of last night. He was also bound over to a higher court. He gave the bond and went his way.

Jordan thought that the bigamy case would cause his sister to forsake Holt and return to him. But he reckoned wrongly. A wife's love for her husband is too strong. When Holt went to jail his newly made wife went with him, and she declares she will stay there as long as he does.

### THE WEEK IN MERCER.

The Classes Still Continue to Receive New Members.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Still Mercer grows. Every day something new happens for the interest of Mercer. New boys, new studies or new departments are the continual additions to the college. Only a few days ago the telegraphic department was added. The services of thorough, competent teachers were secured. This offers young men an opportunity to fit themselves in a few months at a very small cost, to do any office work. Dr. Kunnally's constant care to have a course for all classes of young men throughout the state, and he has for this end established what is called the department of practical arts. Professor C. E. Anderson teaches shorthand and typewriting, and Professor J. E. Porter bookkeeping and commercial law. They all have large classes, and the students in that quite a number of boys will be turned out next June prepared to fill an office.

Mercer is prepared now to offer a course to prepare for subalterns to the hospital and prepare them for any station in life.

The usual holidays were given during the Macon fair and exposition. It is the intention of the college to do so again with anxious expectation the college holidays.

At the last meeting of the Phi Delta Society Messrs. Fred Brinson, J. T. Bell, Henry Banks, Jr., and Homer Rowell were unanimously chosen to represent the society in the fall term debate, which will be held on the last Friday evening in December. They have been able to largely due to the phenomenal success of his enterprise. He is bold and adventurous in his business undertakings, but safe and reliable. He has a fine corps of assistants, one among whom is Mr. C. C. Brinson, who assists in the management of the vast establishment, and directs all the work in the planing mills and yards. This young gentleman has won a high place in the esteem of the public, and is one of Augusta's model citizens.

Hon. John Temple Graves and Hon. Fleming duBignon also were elected honorary members of the society. This being the year for the election of the Southern Society, the annual address before the two societies at next commencement.

Football is the college game now. A few days ago the Mercer team received a challenge from the State university team to play a match game some time between now and Christmas. The boys have not yet considered it, and they will finally decide before long.

### THE RIVER IS NOW OPEN.

And the John C. Stewart Arrives at Macon Aboard the Booming of Cannon.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Navigation of the Ocmulgee river from Iacona to Macon is now open. The work of clearing the channel of the river and converting the railroad bridges into draws is completed, and a regular line of boats will now ply between Macon and Iacona. The first boat to arrive was the John C. Stewart. It came aboard the booming of cannon and landed at the dock at the foot of State street about half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The celebration is celebrating the event by the booming of cannon, the waving of flags, the shooting of the salute, and in jumping off the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago railroad passenger train on Washington street, she was thrown violently to the ground and broke her right arm.

The last boat that went down the Ocmulgee river was the John C. Stewart. It had aboard 1,000 bales of cotton, and John Swain McDurrow was the pilot. Today the same man landed the John C. Stewart, of Brunswick, in Macon. The boat was lower than it has been since 1833, but the boat made the trip to Macon all the same.

### JUDGE BLOUNT IS DYING.

A Half-Brother of the Congressman at Death's Door.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Judge David E. Blount is at death's door, and, perhaps, ere this, his life is read in print he will be numbered with the dead. It was reported at one time today that he had died at 9 o'clock this morning, but this proved to be untrue. Judge Blount is seventy-nine years old, and has lived in Macon many years. He is a highly esteemed citizen. He is the half-brother of Congressman James H. Blount and father-in-law of the late James H. Campbell.

### THE VICTORIOUS RIFLES.

They Are Given an Ovation on Their Return From Augusta.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—The Floy Rifles returned from Augusta this morning, bearing the first prize of \$1,000 won in the drill contest at the exposition. They were met at the depot by a large crowd of citizens and the Macon Volunteers and other soldiers. The victors were escorted to their armory, where a grand jubilee was held.

The Perry Rifles, who won the second prize of \$750, passed through Macon this morning on route home.

### A Concert at the Southern Female College.

LAGRANGE, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—A very fine program was rendered at the chapel of the Southern Female last evening by the young ladies of the school. The occasion was a very enjoyable and highly appreciated one, as was evidenced by a large and attentive audience. The program consisted principally of recitations and music. One of the prettiest features of the program was the recitation of "The Famine" from "Hilary's," by a private elocution class, consisting of about twenty young ladies.

# HAYES IN AUGUSTA.

The Ex-President Will Be in Atlanta Today.

## HIS SPEECH AT THE EXPOSITION.

In Which He Alludes to the Remarkable Growth of the South, and Its Pacification.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Augusta royally entertained ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, his son, R. P. Hayes, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va. The distinguished visitors are south on an educational mission, in the interest of the Slater fund, which was established by the late President Hayes, and which is now being administered by Hon. John Davidson, president of the board of education, visited all the school buildings in the city. They afterward took a pleasure drive over Augusta and through the suburbs. At 2 o'clock this afternoon they were driven to the Augusta exposition, where a public reception was held for the ex-president.

Mr. Hayes made a short speech, in which he complimented Augusta for her enterprise in getting up such a magnificent industrial exhibition, and portrayed the importance of better education among all classes of people. He eloquently and happily expressed himself at seeing the thrift of the people of the north in the development of their valuable resources and turning all things into value.

Dr. Curry made a few remarks bearing upon his educational work, and he called slavery the south's greatest curse.

### Introduced by Mr. Walsh.

Introducing Mr. Hayes, President Walsh, of the Slater fund, said that he had the most exalted state on earth—greater than king or emperor—that of president of the United States. He had come to the discharge of the duties of this high office in troublous times, and with ability and patriotism set about the unification and pacification of the country, and he had succeeded in restoring to the southern states the right of self-government. All his acts were in the line of fraternity and patriotism, and therefore he was pleased to welcome him to the south.

"We of the south are now directing our best endeavors to develop industrial pursuits. We have solved the problem of cotton, and we are now turning it into a commodity, raw material, water power and climate, most important for success. It is a noteworthy fact that we have enough water power running to waste in the Savannah valley to manufacture into goods the entire cotton products of the United States." He referred to the national character of the exposition, twenty-four states being represented by exhibitors.

### Mr. Hayes Speaks.

Ex-President Hayes was greeted with prolonged applause, and he acknowledged the compliment, and expressing pleasure at being in Augusta, he said the Augusta exposition was a valuable educator and a splendid exhibition of the advancement of the south. He said that in the world, asked him, have the results of a great civil conflict been so wisely worked out as in the United States? Where else, after such sharp divisions, leading to such bloody struggles, have the people come together under the same flag as here? He pointed to the hundreds of United States flags decorating the hall—have been found flags over a reunited and happy people in the life of the men who fought against it? How is this to be accounted for but by the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the good work of the schools of the country? The building up of the country is best evidenced by just such splendid displays of material wealth and progress as this Augusta exposition, this exposition of evidence of the things we wanted to find. As I pass through this great building and find twenty-four states on exhibition, I see much to rejoice at. Diversified industry is the security of the nation. It is a fact that you have learned the secret is shown by this great exposition."

The distinguished gentlemen were banqueted after the reception.

The ex-president, in registering at one of the exhorters, said that he had no name and address at all, "Rutherford B. Hayes, Fremont, Ohio." In this case for occupation Mr. Hayes wrote: "Out of a job."

### BALDWIN'S BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Millidgeville Proud of the Success of Her Soldiers.

MILLIDGEVILLE, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—The brilliant success of the Millidgeville military at the Augusta exposition has caused great enthusiasm here.

Cadet E. F. Walker, of the college cadets, received the first prize over the combined military talent of the state, and was pronounced by Lieutenant Satterlee the finest drilled soldier he had ever seen.

Colonel W. J. Vaughan, of the Baldwin Blues, and editor of the *Cherokee*, enjoys the distinction of second place in the list of well-drilled soldiers, he having taken second prize. Cadet Walker is one of twenty-five cadets who compose the champion drill team of the state, and Major Lucas, their instructor, is receiving great praise today.

### T. E. MASSENGALE & CO.

Go to the Wall Because of Poor Collection.

NORWOOD, Ga., October 7.—[Special.]—T. E. Massengale & Co., one of the oldest and most largest firms in the county, went to the wall this morning. Their failure was quite a surprise, and created a big sensation in commercial circles. Liabilities about thirty thousand, assets twenty-five or thirty thousand. Their failure is the result of heavy losses on cotton last season, and collection of this season.

Messrs. Davidson & Fargo, of Augusta, and Mrs. S. E. Massengale, of Norwood, are the largest creditors, but are amply secured by mortgages and transfer of notes and accounts. Davidson & Fargo's claim is \$13,000, and Mrs. Massengale \$7,500. Messrs. Davidson & Fargo have purchased the entire business, and will close it out subject to mortgages.

### A School Board Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—An election was held throughout the county today for members of the board of education. All the old members were re-elected except in three instances. On account of sickness Dr. H. H. Steiner was re-elected, and Mayor W. F. Alexander succeeds him. In the fourth ward Mr. E. J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens, was defeated for re-election by a new man, Mr. J. H. Smith.

### It Was an Unloaded Pistol.

ROME, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Two young children, Willy Marshall, colored, were shot with an old rusty pistol on yesterday evening. One was four and the other two years old. The oldest had the pistol, and fired it accidentally at the younger. The child died today. Willy is a preacher who lives about two miles in the country. It was, as usual, an unloaded pistol, which was very rusty.

### A Quaker Marriage.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—A queer marriage occurred the other day. Mr. P. S. Hale, an old man of sixty, and Miss Lila Howard, a young girl of sixteen, ran away from their homes in Floyd county, and were married by a magistrate at the Shelman house.

### FRESTON'S HEAD-ACHE.

cures your headache—nothing else.

# THE UNIVERSITY.

Will Shortly Invade Atlanta—New Educational Movement.

## HIGHER EDUCATION BROUGHT HOME.

University Extension Inaugurated in Atlanta—An Advance Movement for Georgia.

"Atlanta is big enough to think about something else besides making money." These were the impressive words of Dr. H. C. White in concluding his admirable talk on university extension yesterday morning.

The talk was in the nature of an informal conversation with a committee of the Young Men's Library Association who had met to confer with the representative of the State university.

The result of that conference is the inauguration of a university extension in Atlanta. And what is university extension? It is bringing the university home to the people, the thoughtful people of a community. The essence of this great movement, which is so rapidly taking root in this country and England, promising to modify the whole system of higher education, was given in this sentence by Professor C. H. Henderson.

"It is held to be more practical to take one man to a hundred students than to take a hundred students to one man."

In this case it is proposed to bring professors from the University of Georgia to Atlanta to deliver lectures on university courses.

The work is generally done by members of a university faculty, through the local agency and co-operation of a library or some similar institution. The library furnishes the local nucleus of organization and supplies the atmosphere of culture in which university extension thrives. So it came that the Young Men's library, of Atlanta, took the matter up in connection with the university.

This work, of much importance to Atlanta and the entire state, will be inaugurated at the rooms of the Young Men's library in about two weeks. By the concerted action of the library and the University of Georgia, the work will be commenced in Atlanta in earnest, and within three weeks it is probable that a large and earnest class of men and women will begin a lecture course at the rooms of the Young Men's library.

The preliminary steps were taken yesterday morning at a conference between Dr. H. C. White, representing the faculty of the university, and a committee from the library board.

A month or so ago the matter was brought up in the library board, and one of the directors subsequently learned, through correspondence with Dr. White, that the faculty of the university had already had university extension under consideration. On the first overtures from the library, Dr. White took the matter up again in earnest, and a committee, composed of Dr. White, Professor B. B. Phipps, and Professor B. B. Phipps, was appointed to confer with a committee from the library. The committee from the library board is composed of Messrs. W. G. Cooper, A. V. Gude, Will Haight and F. H. Richardson.

Professor McPherson was prevented by sickness from attending the first conference, and Professor B. B. Phipps was detained by university important business. But Professor White, who is a pioneer in this kind of work, inspired the conference with genuine enthusiasm. His own experience at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and in the lectures of the last few years at Athens, gave substantial assurance of success here.

"You will have no trouble about getting classes," said Dr. White, "and I see not a single obstacle in the way of success. Why, at the normal class today I found the teachers of the public schools right in for it, and there will be a large nucleus to begin with. It has been found wherever university extension was well managed that it has taken long hold of the community. In Baltimore, the workingmen attended the classes in large numbers. At Leeds a class of workingmen was organized to secure a course of lectures on the poems of Homer. First they took up translations, but the result was a class in Greek, and in a few years there were workingmen reading Homer in the original."

There are any subjects in a university curriculum may be taken up in this way. Those discussed yesterday were history, chemistry, biology, political economy, Greek literature and philosophy, and architecture as a special attraction for carpenters and builders.

The faculty of the university will provide the lecturers, and at the outset these big-hearted men will accept compensation for their work.

The university faculty will maintain a jealous care of the instruction, and guarantees that only thoroughly competent lecturers will be permitted to come before these classes. No didactic performances will be tolerated.

The idea is that the lectures will be given in "units" of six lectures each. It is believed that five or six of these courses may be given before summer. One lecture a week is considered a good beginning.

There will be class fees, but they will be small. The usual fee is \$5 for a course, but Dr. White thinks they may be given here for \$2 as the circumstances will make university extension less expensive in Atlanta than in any other city in the United States. There will be some expenses, like railroad fare for the lecturers, printing and other incidental items. The business management of the affair will be with the library.

It is not proposed to open a royal road to learning, or to give education as a bounty to any one, but it is proposed as nearly as practicable to bring university advantages within reach of the men and women of Atlanta at a nominal cost.

The library board operations will be formulated by Dr. White and laid before the directors of the Young Men's library at a called meeting within the next two weeks, and it is expected that a meeting of those interested in the enterprise will be held before the end of the present month.

### The Work of Incendiaries.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Judge J. W. Stanton's barn, a few miles from here, was burned Thursday night. The fire was of incendiary origin, and besides burning the barn it consumed five head of horses, 6,000 bushels of fodder, thirty-five tons of hay, fifty bushels of wheat and 150 bushels of corn.

Judge Stanton's entire loss is estimated at about four thousand dollars. He had insured to the amount of \$300.

### A Deserter Arrested.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., November 7.—[Special.]—R. L. Cochran, a deserter from McPherson's barracks, in Atlanta, was arrested here today and sent back by tonight's train.

### Attacked by Robbers.

MACON, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—To-night a watchman at the Georgia Southern railroad crossing was knocked in the head by thieves and an attempt made to rob the safe.

### Remarks by Bill Nye.

A large book of 204 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John H. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Nov 8 1891.

# EVERYTHING READY.

For a Splendid Reception of the Chi Phi Fraternity.

## WHICH CONVENES HERE THIS WEEK.

The Local Committee Concludes Its Work Yesterday—A Splendid Occasion It Promises to Be.

The local committee on arrangements for the convention of the Chi Phi, which meets on Thursday, completed its work yesterday, and is now awaiting the fruits of its earnest and tireless labors.

The delegates will begin to arrive day after tomorrow to participate in the exercises. They are coming from all sections. Yesterday letters were read showing that there would be representatives from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston; Amherst, Cornell, Stephens Institute, Yale, Rutledge, Ohio State university, University of California, Lehigh, Vanderbilt, University of Virginia, University of South Carolina and a large number of other universities.

From Athens are coming: Messrs. Rutherford Lipscomb, Boykin G. Smith, Albert Foster, Ben Hurley, John Hill, Jr., Eugene R. Black, Fred Lewis, Charles Nibbet, Dudley Youngblood, Paul Fleming, George Hillyer, Jr., Will Armstrong, S. H. Sibbey and E. P. Howell, Jr.

From Emory—Messrs. Harvey Hill and O. G. Cox, as regular delegates, and about twenty others.

The 200 visitors will be met by the local alumni, 150 in number. From the first moment of their stay here they will receive the full benefits of genuine Georgia hospitality and be accorded a royal welcome.

The convention will be called to order in the hall of the house of representatives on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. It will be opened with prayer by Rev. Howard Crumley, Judge Andy E. Calhoun will deliver the address of welcome. Mr. G. A. Wardlaw, of Cornell, will respond.

The rest of the morning will be spent in appointing committees on credentials; hearing the reports of officers; discussing the work of the past year and outlining plans for the next; election of officers and other important business.

In the afternoon the visitors will be shown the city and its various points of interest. They will be driven to the many places of attraction, and if the delegates do not own the town the fault will certainly be theirs. At night one of the pleasantest features of their stay will take place. It will be a reception at the elegant home of Mayor Hemphill, on Peachtree street. A large number of persons appointed yesterday, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Hemphill, Jr., W. H. Pope, Arnold Broyles, John W. Grant, B. H. Hill, L. L. Rawson, Frank C. Block, John H. Slater, Nash R. Broyles, W. D. Ellis, Jr., Howard Palmer and Eugene M. Mitchell. These gentlemen will act as a reception committee.

The decorations will be in scarlet and blue. Invitations will be issued to 500, and the evening will be delightfully spent. This occasion will afford a splendid opportunity for the visitors to become acquainted with the local alumni.

On Friday morning the convention will further deliberate and attend to all business remaining untransacted. The afternoon will be spent in general enjoyment.

Friday night the much-prepared-for Chi Phi banquet will take place. One hundred and fifty covers will be laid, none but Chi Phi being present. Those who attend the affair will be entertained with:

Annual Oration—Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Macon, a member of Mercer college.

Poem—Mr. Lucien L. Knight, of Athens class of '88.

Toasts—"The Chi Phi from a Faculty Standpoint." Response by Professor H. C. White of the University of Virginia, an old classmate of Henry Grady.

Toast—"The Chi Phi as Citizens." Response by Judge Emory Spear, of the Athens chapter.

Toast—"The Chi Phi Fraternity." Response by Rev. J. W. Lee, of Mercer college.

Toast—"The Chi Phi and Blue." Response by Mr. Frank H. Richardson, of Emory.

Toast—"The Chi Phi of Georgia." Response by Hon. J. W. McPherson, of Savannah, a member of the Athens chapter.

Toast—"The Ladies." Response by Hon. John T. Bollenfleur, of Mercer college.

Professors N. Snyder, of S. C.; Colonel Emmet W. Nichols, Colonel Washington Desau and Judge Pratt Adams will also be called upon for responses to toasts.

Mr. B. H. Hill will be toastmaster. The occasion gives promise of being one of the most enjoyable during the interesting stay here of the Chi Phi.

The first meeting was held in Atlanta in 1882, when it proved eminently successful in every way. The local members of the society have worked with earnestness to make that of the coming week more so, and to stamp it as being foremost in point of interest, pleasure and hospitable reception, in the history of the important order.

### TOOK POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

Two Troughs Taken in and Handled by the Authorities.

ALBANY, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Len Richardson and Walter Tison, two roughs from Leesburg, came to the city yesterday, and after occupying the day in filling up on whiskey proceeded about dark to paint the town red. They forsook the business portion of the city for the northern residence section, and here Tison got out his pistol and began to discharge it at random, indulging in the most obscene language and expelling his person. Several ladies whom he met on the streets were by Tison grossly insulted, and a negro woman only escaped being shot by the most earnest pleading. Subsequently the pair were run in by the police, and this morning appeared before Mayor Pro Tem. Lockhart.

Tison was held on a warrant sworn out by Mr. F. McC. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Owen, of this city, charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses. Mr. Brown took the East Tennessee train, which leaves Atlanta at 7 o'clock p. m. for Brunswick, with his prisoner securely handcuffed. Mr. Brown took a sleeper before reaching Macon, leaving his man in charge of the train crew. A new crew took charge of the train at Macon, and not knowing of the prisoner being on board, allowed him to leave the train as he slipped up to cross the Ocmulgee bridge. Mr. Brown was much alarmed when he awoke this morning to find that his prisoner had escaped.

### A Vigilant Officer.

Who Lost His Prisoner on the Way to Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., November 7.—[Special.]—Will Dickerson, a young white man well known in Brunswick, was arrested in Atlanta yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mr. F. McC. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Owen, of this city, charging him with obtaining goods under false



# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE  
FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.  
NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

## PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore  
Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache,  
Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to  
twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading the  
advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH  
PAIN.

Internally, a half to a teaspoonful in a half  
tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure  
Croup, Spasms, Sore Throat, Nausea, Vomiting,  
Headache, Neuralgia, Stomachache, Sick-  
ness, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency and all in-  
ternal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists

**RADWAY'S  
PILLS,**  
An excellent mild Cathartic. Purely Vegeta-  
ble. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world  
for the Cure of all Biliousness, Indigestion,  
Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore  
health and renew vitality.  
Price, 25c a box. Sold by all druggists, or  
mailed by RADWAY & CO., 35 Warren St., New  
York, on receipt of price.

old-day size with top color & 3c in hand last pg.

### THE MAYOR'S NAME

Attached to the Sawmill Ordinance, and it is  
Law.

The home for fallen women was the topic  
of a good deal of comment yesterday.

Mayor Hemphill has signed the ordinance.

On all sides the action of the city council  
was heartily approved. Councilman Saw-  
tell was the recipient of universal congrat-  
ulation in south Atlanta for his earnest work.

Mrs. Brittain has a word to say.

Mrs. Brittain had much to do with the idea  
that a home should be built somewhere in At-  
lanta. She said:

"But, perhaps, they do not, in fact, under-  
stand the conducting of this home. Its in-  
mates would surely be quiet and orderly when  
there, as all 'maids' obey the rules of the  
refuge, and they would be, as elsewhere in  
such refuges, of such a nature as to prevent  
any unseemly behavior. These poor creatures  
would be taken there—not in numbers, but  
one by one as these cases came up, and would  
return to this place only as a  
'refuge' from the sight of man  
and woman, excepting those who went to help  
Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader in their work of  
reclamation. Those who would give them aid  
thus are numbered among Atlanta's  
staunchest men and purest womanhood. Mr.  
and Mrs. Cadwallader go into this refuge as  
their own home and receive there women in  
their family. They are secluded, apart from  
the world, housed from any chance of insult.  
Shall this last hope of redemption for time  
and eternity be denied them?"

The best answer to Mrs. Brittain, as to the  
location of the home in a select residence  
neighborhood where it is not wanted, and  
where its presence would ruin the value of  
property which it has taken years of toil and  
sweat to earn, can be given in her own words,  
when she says:

"First, it was tried to rent a house until a  
refuge could be built; no one would rent. The  
parties would rent to fallen women without  
hesitation—provide a house to help them on  
to sinning—but to rent a house to give them a  
home and strong help to begin, and hold fast  
to a better life—alas! no; in all this great city,  
full of houses, not one to be had. Then it was  
tried to buy a piece of woodland in our sub-  
urbs, and the bargain was made, the papers  
ready to sign, when the negroes—think of  
this—the negroes, raised such a scene at the  
suggestion of refuge for 'fallen women' in  
their midst, that the gentlemen declined to  
ratify the contract."

"We certainly feel," said a resident of south  
Atlanta, "that we should not be less jealous  
of the homes of our wives and children than  
the negroes of whom Mrs. Brittain speaks.  
But there is no use of argument. A home for  
fallen women, or any other institution which  
would destroy the value of our property, will  
have a hard road to travel if it is forced on us."

### AUNT DINAH'S HYMN.

For The Constitution.

De sinner see de mote in de Christian eye,  
He can't see de beam in his own;  
He'd better get home and keep his house clean;  
An' let God's children alone.

I gwine home to glory,  
Gwine to de shinin' town,  
Gwine to tell my story,  
An' let de golden crown.

De sinner find fault wid he no more no what,  
Can't put nuttin' in de way of de light;  
Better go seekin' de de solitary path,  
An' git abed de ole ship of grace.

Fer de littenin', an' am flashin',  
De wander load do roll,  
De nutty waver am dashin',  
O sinner, save your soul.

De sinner stand in de grate big crowd,  
Er groupin' wid he de sinners de band,  
He makes er heap of fuss, to keep his spirits up  
But he lackin' de de Christian mind.

Don't turn to Satan callin',  
But tuk de holin' ban,  
Twill 'port you in your toilin',  
Long wid de chosen band.

He had better keep time to de music of de just,  
An' line in de singin' wid de band,  
An' try nuttin' hard to be de de first,  
Dat am pussum for de promiss'd land.

Whar de holy lamp am burnin',  
Whar de saints in glory stand,  
To meet de soul returnin',  
Home to de happy land.

Fur de gospel train am comin' on fast—  
Sinner, git er tickle while you kin,  
It's crowdin' wid de saints, an' will push on past,  
If you don't hurry up an' git in.

I'm gwine home to glory,  
To Canaan's happy land,  
I'm gwine to tell the story,  
An' wid de blessed band.

—ROLAND STEINER.

## MR. HURT TALKS

About the Schedules and the Open Cars.  
That Ten-Cent Rate.

### ALL CARS TO CROSS THE CITY.

The Extensions Made and Making—Eight  
Million Passengers Will Be Hauled  
Next Year—The Workmen.

"What will be the effect of the ordinance  
introduced in the council to limit the speed of  
cars to four miles an hour on crossings?"

"The effect will be to neutralize the intro-  
duction of rapid transit. It will be even  
worse than the old horse-car system, because  
on all up grades, it requires about the distance  
of one block for the car to attain a speed of  
eight or ten miles an hour, and by the time it  
shall have gotten up this speed, under this or-  
dinance the necessity will immediately arise  
for reducing the rate to four miles an hour. As  
a consequence, we will have to run along  
through town at the speed of four to six miles  
an hour. The time has passed for any such  
street railway traffic. It would not be tolerated  
by the people if it should be adopted. For in-  
stance, a party living two miles out on the  
Boulevard would lose forty minutes a day if  
he made four trips over the car line. I  
mean it would take ten  
minutes more for each trip.

"One of the main objects of rapid transit is  
to enable business men to spend business hours  
in the crowded center and retire after work to  
suburban homes, where they get fresh air and  
all the attendant comforts.

"Here is a sample of the working of the slow  
schedules. Through the intervention of some  
persons the police have recently been making  
cases against motormen, and many of  
them cannot be induced to make the  
schedules which we have adopted. Among  
the numerous complaints resulting from this  
state of things is one I hold in my hand from a  
laborer, who says he represents twenty  
working men who live about two miles from  
the center. He says they are forced to lose a  
part of their time every day because they can't  
get to work in time, or else they must start  
ahead of the car and walk into the city. His  
name is Edward Bullen, and he works in  
Smith's carriage factory.

"I believe the introduction of the ordinance  
was suggested by frequent notices appearing  
recently in one of the city papers about ac-  
cidents that have occurred on the street rail-  
roads."

"Were these accidents due to the sched-  
ules?"

"I think not. In the first place, the im-  
portance of these accidents has been  
very much exaggerated. Take, for  
instance, the one that occurred yesterday,  
where one car ran into another. They were  
both on their route to the exposition, heavily  
loaded, and on a down grade. The cars were  
reported as running at a reckless speed,  
endangering very much the lives of passengers.  
It is impossible that those cars should have  
been running at a speed of over six or eight  
miles an hour under the circumstances. It is  
true the rear car was closer to the other  
than it should have been, and the  
motorman, thoughtlessly or  
carelessly, turned to raise a window for the accommo-  
dation of a passenger. The other car stopped  
suddenly and he ran into it. The damage is  
very slight, and no one was hurt, or could have  
been hurt, under the circumstances.

"Various other accidents, which amounted to  
no damage or injury, have been much ex-  
aggerated, and in every case the blame was  
laid on the street railroad. I don't say that the  
road is not responsible for any of the accidents  
that occurred. Under the circumstances it  
would be impossible not to have some ac-  
cidents."

"Why is it necessary to have accidents?"

"It is the natural outcome of the change of  
system from horse cars to electric cars, and  
of the rapid extension of the lines we have  
been making, and which the people have  
been demanding. It is the result  
of the necessary delay in getting  
the whole system fully organized and the right  
men in the right place every time.

"Considering, however, the hundreds of  
thousands of passengers transported over these  
lines, you will easily see that this is less liable  
to accidents than any other known method of  
transportation.

"How many people do you carry?"

"We will haul 8,000,000 people next year. I  
believe that is eight or ten times as many as  
are carried by all the other methods of transit  
in the city put together. These 8,000,000 pas-  
sengers have adopted this system. They like  
it. They want to use it. They are the large  
majority of the people and they have a right to  
be considered as to the speed which is adopted."

"Better Than His Carriage."

"One of the wealthiest gentlemen in the  
city, a man who has a carriage of his own and  
is rarely seen on the streets except in his car-  
riage, called on one day to tell me that he  
had taken his family on the electric car to the  
exposition for the first time and he liked  
the cars better than his carriage. He added that  
he felt that he had come to the right place  
to tell me so. We have hundreds  
of instances like this, but most of them are  
with people who do not own carriages, but feel  
that they have a more rapid transit, on elec-  
tric cars, without smoke, but brilliantly  
lighted."

"What have you got to say about the open  
cars?"

"We have continued running them because  
of the beautiful weather and because we could  
carry more passengers in open than in closed  
cars. Now that the exposition is over, we  
have today begun transferring motormen from  
open to closed car bodies, and will have them  
in operation before the first spell of severe  
weather. It is a little surprising to hear some  
people talk about open cars, when they are  
now almost the only method of transit in  
cities 800 miles north of Atlanta."

"That Exposition Rate."

"What about the exposition rate of 10  
cents?"

"We charge no more to the exposition than  
has been charged heretofore by the other  
lines. There is a great deal of reason for a ten-  
cent rate. In the first place, we have a new  
way to get ready to handle the crowds, and  
after the exposition is over we will have no  
further income on a large part of this outlay  
the rest of the year. Therefore, I don't see  
that the complaint is at all just."

"Why is it you have to raise the rate when  
other roads reduce it?"

"The Mink in the Godeanaut."

"We were willing to bring the opening of the  
fair to have paid the exposition company a  
bonus if by so doing we could have avoided the  
necessity of going to the exposition at all. In  
the face of this, however, the exposition com-  
pany insisted on our making a donation to the  
exposition. Our reply to this was that if we  
were going to carry the crowds there as a  
matter of necessity, we would prefer leaving the rate at 5 cents  
and that disposition we maintained to the ex-  
position directors for more than two months.  
It was maintained, however, by them that  
if we placed the rate at 5 cents it would do  
them an additional injury, since under their  
contract with the Richmond and Danville  
Railroad Company they get 20 per cent out of  
the receipts on that rate, and that the  
proper thing for us to do would be to make the  
exposition a donation, charge extra fare to eu-  
able us to do so, and at the same time in-  
crease the rate to the Richmond and Dan-  
ville, and, to this, finally, we consented, as  
they appear from the correspondence between  
myself and Captain Wylie, president of the  
exposition company. Everything considered,  
it has not paid the company to do the exposition  
work this year."

"What about extensions?"

"We have done more to date than we had  
planned. Eighteen or twenty miles of track  
have been built under the disadvantage of  
tearing up old track."

"What are you going to do next?"

"We are now rebuilding the old Atlanta and

West End line, the Hunter street line to West-  
view cemetery, and extending the  
Marietta street line a half mile beyond the  
Exposition mills. Most of the electric work  
has been done on the extension of the West  
Peachtree line to the city limits, and this will  
probably be completed by the 1st of January.  
We are now building a branch from the Mari-  
etta street line, on Jones avenue, Gray and  
Simpson streets.

"We have part of the work necessary for  
electric cars on Pryor street, and will complete  
it soon. We have planned to lay a double track  
on Alabama street, and within a month or six  
weeks, when these are laid, we will change  
into an electric system the lines on Pulliam,  
Washington, Capitol avenue, and also the line  
on Georgia avenue, from Pryor street to the  
park. The idea is that by the use of double  
tracks on Alabama street, all these lines can  
be carried through the city to the limits on  
either streets on the north side. It must take  
time to do all this work, and as I have said,  
we need the patience and co-operation of the  
public."

"Do you intend to make all cars through  
cars?"

"Yes, we expect to run all the cars across the  
city if we are allowed to do so."

### FROM THE CITY HALL.

Gossip Gathered Yesterday in the Various  
Departments.

The contract between the city and the  
Phoenix Bridge Company for the iron work of the  
Porchy street bridge is all right.

Mayor Hemphill realized it yesterday morn-  
ing.

He sent to the establishment the following  
telegram:

ATLANTA, Ga., November 7, 1891.—Phoenix  
Bridge Company, Phenixville, Pa.: Contract  
signed and papers forwarded by mail. You can  
proceed with the work.

W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.

When this was done Dr. J. D. Turner,  
chairman of the bridge committee of the city  
council, sent the following to the firm, with a  
certified copy of the contract:

PHOENIX BRIDGE COMPANY, PHENIXVILLE, PA.—  
Dear Sirs: I take pleasure in informing you  
that the resolution you desired has been regularly  
passed and approved in the form shown in the  
contract herewith returned was to specify July 1,  
1902, as the date of the completion of the  
bridge, as authorized by the ordinance. Please  
sign the contract and the bond, and have surety  
to sign the bond, and attach specifications and  
return the contract.

"Make a duplicate and sign it, and it will be  
returned to you with the mayor's signature. He has  
wired to the mayor to proceed with the work. You  
very respectfully,  
J. D. TURNER,  
Chairman Bridge Committee."

This finally settles the matter, and full  
attention will now be devoted to pushing the  
matter forward with all possible dispatch.

They Have Come.

Two large pumps arrived in the city from  
Buffalo yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They  
were brought here for the purpose of pumping  
the water of Pool's creek into the reservoir.  
Each of them is a million gallons capacity.

The two boilers for them have arrived in  
Atlanta. One of them came yesterday; it cost  
exactly \$32 to haul them out to the water-  
works, ten miles being required for the job.

The water in the reservoir has gone down  
nine feet from the top, breaking the record,  
and the pumps, placed on a boiler which will  
be ready for use in a few days,  
will prove of untold benefit in view  
of the unusually great dry spell at present.

Nearing Completion.

The sewer on Butler street, which drains the  
fourth and fifth wards, will be completed to-  
morrow night. The Loyd street sewer,  
draining the second ward, will be finished  
within three weeks.

The water in the reservoir has gone down  
nine feet from the top, breaking the record,  
and the pumps, placed on a boiler which will  
be ready for use in a few days,  
will prove of untold benefit in view  
of the unusually great dry spell at present.

Getting Along Fairly.

It will be ten years next spring since the  
first big bank was laid in Atlanta.

During that time there has been forty miles  
of granite paving laid.

Within the last month or two the city has  
been busy completing work on the various  
thoroughfares. They have worked wonders.  
The streets paved are as follows:

Hunter street from Atlanta university to the  
city limits.  
Church street from Forsyth to Cain.  
Georgia avenue from Pryor to city limits.  
Washington street from Ormond to the city  
limits.  
Magnolia street from Marietta to Vine.  
Houston street from Jackson to the Bonle-  
vue.

Forrest avenue from Calhoun to Jackson.  
In addition to this a large amount of side-  
walks has been laid since the middle of  
August. Fourteen streets have been thus im-  
proved.

THE SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

At the Time of Its Session the Agnes Scott  
Institute Will Be Dedicated.

The synod of Georgia convenes at Decatur  
on the 12th instant.

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been busy completing work on the various  
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# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

WE ARE GOING TO MOVE.

And Prices Are Being Whacked Like All-forty. Wanted Ten More  
Cash Boys.

Competition is raging because we are cutting prices so, but with a stock  
covering a floor space of 12,000 square feet, we are forced to make low prices  
to clear out the immense stock now on hand. Monday morning at 7 o'clock  
we will commence another week of lower prices.

14,000 yards fine Sateens in winter weight and colors at 7½c, regular  
price, 20 and 25c.

6,000 yards best \$1.25 Henriettas at 85c.  
\$2 Brillianteen 54 inches wide at \$1.  
20c tufted Dress Goods at 7½c.

50c Flannels, double width at 25c.  
65c Storm Serge, cut to 35c.  
50c Henriettas, cut to 35c. \$2.50 Henrietta cut to \$1.90.

Don't forget we are slaughtering

There will be no let up until every dollar's worth of goods is sold. Come  
and hurry. 20,000 yards fine English Plaid Serges at 15c. 10,000 yards winter  
Toulards worth 15c, 18c and 20c, all go at 10c.

Don't buy anything until you see our cut prices on fine goods. We are going  
to move and will not pack anything. 7,000 fine Linen Handkerchiefs at 15c.  
40c ladies pure silk Handkerchiefs at 19c. On

FURS, CLOAKS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS AND LINENS

will be the biggest cutting you ever saw, for these stocks are immensely large.  
The pre-tiest stock of Dress Trimmings in the city to be slaughtered.

Big scoop for you in Domestic Calicoes, Sheetings, Gingham, Cotton  
Flannels and Lace Curtains, everything goes.

WANTED—7 first-class salesmen and 10 good cash boys.  
Things are booming. 3,000 pairs men's Half Hose, importers' samples  
worth 40 to 60c, they will go on counter at 18c.

Corsets, Gloves, Rouchings, Fancy Goods, Laces, Jewelry and all small  
goods go in the cut. Come right along and get what you want.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.,  
39 and 41 Peachtree Street.

WHEN MOVED, WILL BE AT 46, 48 & 50 WHITEHALL ST.

THE RYAN CASE.

Receiver Kingsbery Makes His Report  
to Judge Clarke.

Four Banks Get The Money.

The Funds to Be Deposited in Certain  
Banks Named by the Court—The  
Proceedings in the Matter.

Every phase of the interminable Ryan case  
excites public interest.

Yesterday morning Judge Marshall J. Clarke  
heard the report of Receiver Kingsbery.

When the case was called, immediately  
after the adjournment of the bar meeting,  
most of the forty-two lawyers engaged in the  
case were present.

Receiver Kingsbery submitted the sub-  
joined report:

L. S. Ryan, et al., vs. Stephen A. Ryan, et al.  
In Fulton Superior Court. Petition, etc.

Your receiver, Charles S. Kingsbery, respect-  
fully reports that he has received from the  
court, passed on November 2, 1891, in re-  
spect to the deposit of the funds in his hands, that  
he has deposited twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars  
of the money arising from the sale of claimed goods  
with the National Loan and Banking Company on  
this day, and has taken therefor a demand certificate  
of deposit, bearing four (4) per cent interest  
from date, said bank has a provision in its  
charter by which lands of the stockholders thereof  
are liable to the full extent of their assets for the  
debts of said bank; and, in the opinion of the re-  
ceiver, in addition to the entire solvency of said  
bank, this clause amply secures said deposit.

Several addresses by members of the  
synod of Georgia.

This programme is interspersed with music,  
singing, reading of scripture and prayer.

In view of the fact that the Savannah pres-  
bytery, which, for several years, has been as-  
sociated with the presbytery of south Georgia  
and Florida, is now included again in the  
synod of Georgia, it will meet for the  
first time since the change, it will be an oc-  
casion for general rejoicing.

Decatur has always been a stronghold for  
Presbyterianism. This meeting will likely  
commemorate a remarkable occasion for that  
denomination there.

THE MERCHANTS PROTEST

Against Double Tracks for the Electric Line  
on Alabama Street.

The wholesale merchants on Alabama street  
don't want that street double-tracked for an elec-  
tric line.

They held a meeting at the Chamber of Com-  
merce yesterday morning to protest against it—a  
kind of indignation meeting.

About seventy-five of the leading merchants of  
this street were present, and entered their pro-  
tests in a vigorous, but gentlemanly way.

Mr. Hollis A. Boynton was called to the chair.  
The sentiment of the meeting was very strong,  
and some very decided opinions were expressed  
by those present.

Charles Chamberlain, one of Mr. Peck's workmen  
engaged in finishing the Young Men's Christian  
Association lecture hall, was ambled around  
rather carelessly on the rafters of the garret, fix-  
ing a cable in the dumb waiter, when he stepped  
on the edge of the ceiling and went head-  
first into the street.

Fortunately he caught hold of a joist, where he  
was able to hang on until rescued by his fellow  
workmen.

Through the Flattering.

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# D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

WE ARE GOING TO MOVE.

And Prices Are Being Whacked Like All-forty. Wanted Ten More  
Cash Boys.

Competition is raging because we are cutting prices so,